THE
North-Carolina Standard.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.
Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.
Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.
☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.
*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.
Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

North Carolina Six Per Cent State Stocks.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, N. C.,
July 10th, 1855.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 10 o'clock, A.M., 11th of August next, for the purchase of the following State Bonds issued by the State of North Carolina:
$30,000, dated January 1st, 1855, and running thirty years.
$15,000, dated July 1st, 1855, and running thirty years.
$5,000, dated July 1st, 1855, and running twenty years.
And $129,000 dated July 1st, 1855, and running ten years.
If these bonds are not all sold on that day, the advertisement will continue until the 1st September, and if all not then sold, it will be continued until the 15th September.
They will be issued in sums of $1,000 each, and will have coupons attached for interest at six per cent per annum, payable the 1st days of January and July.
Both principal and interest will be payable at the Bank of the Republic, New York, unless where the purchaser prefers to have them payable at the Treasury of this State.
They are exempted from taxation for any purpose whatever.
Parties bidding will please address their letters endorsed "Proposals for N. C. Stocks," to the undersigned at Raleigh, N. C.
Successful bidders upon being informed of the acceptance of their bids, can deposite the amount of their bids with the accrued interest in either the Bank of the Republic, New York, the Bank of the State of N. C., or the Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh.
The right of accepting such bids in whole or in part as may be deemed most advantageous to the State, is reserved.
The bids will be opened in the presence of the Governor, Secretary and Comptroller of State, and the President of the Bank of the State.
D. W. COURTS,
Public Treasurer.

Raleigh, July 10, 1855. 66—td.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.
The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.
SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.
All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES E. JOHNSON,	WM. W. HOLDEN,
WM. D. HAYWOOD,	WM. D. COOKE,
JAMES F. JORDAN,	R. H. BATTLE,
QUINTEN BUSBEE,	WM. H. JONES,
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WM. H. MCKEE,	SEATON GALES.
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R. H. BATTLE,
W. W. HOLDEN, } *Executive Committee.*
CHARLES B. ROOT,
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent.*

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.
Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to
JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

July 10, 1855. 66—

AL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Balttimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 300 to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cultivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.
S. MARCH.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

THE NORTH CAROLINA ARATOR.—THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to publish a journal, in the City of Raleigh, to be devoted to the great interests of the Farmers and Mechanics of North Carolina, under the above title. It will be issued monthly, in a neat and convenient form for reading and preservation, at one dollar per annum, *payable in advance.*
A leading object of the ARATOR will be to select from the numerous periodicals of the country whatever may be deemed solid and good, well suited to our section, and calculated to aid our Farmers and Mechanics in the march of improvement. The results of experience among our own citizens will also be carefully sought and brought to light, and the contributions of our most enterprising and skillful practical men given to the public, with a summary of general news and the state of the markets.
The true policy and interests of North Carolina will always be our motto: and if the friends of the cause of improvement shall be disposed to favor the enterprise, we respectfully solicit their names, and their aid in procuring subscribers.
Our friends will please forward all the names they can get by the 1st of February, and keep the Prospectus for further efforts. Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which, if encouraged, will be issued by the 1st of March.
THOS. J. LEMAY.

Raleigh, January 1, 1855. 19—

EATON'S PRACTICAL FORMS.

THE ABOVE WORK IS STILL FOR SALE At THE Book Store of the subscriber in Raleigh. It contains most of the forms which members of the bar will be likely to need in their practice, and which Clerks of the County and Superior Courts will have occasion to use in the discharge of their official duties. The forms contained in the volume are considered by good judes to be concise, plain, and accurate, and have been and may continue to be used with entire safety. The work has been a popular one with legal profession, and has been highly recommended by the Judges of the Supreme Court, and by other eminent jurist in the State. The Judges of the Supreme Court have expreseed the opinion that the offices of the Clerks of the County and Superior Courts throughout the State ought to be furnished with the book.
Price $4. Postage 28 cents. Persons at a distance remitting the price and postage, will be supplied.
W. L. POMEROY.

July 9th, 1855. 67.—
☞ Register and Star will please copy.

MUSTER ROLLS OF THE SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812, detached from the N. C. Militia in 1812 and '14, published in pursuance of Resolutions of the General Assembly, of Jan. 28, 1851, under the direction of the Adjutant General.
Copies of this work may be obtained by addressing the subscriber. Price one dollar, free of postage.
OL. G. BARQUEAU.

Raleigh, May 4, 1853. 47—

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY AUGUST 1, 1855. No. 72.

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS ARE now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car Wheels and Axles; Horse powers of various patterns; Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Mill Irons; Level's Corn and Cob Crushers; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

CASTINGS.

Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c., The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.

Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

REPAIRS.

A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.
Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.
Consultation by letter or otherwise, in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for machinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.
HENRY M. DRANE, Agent.

March 22, 1855. 35—tf.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS pleased to inform the public that his CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA MEDICINE affords more prompt relief in the various affections of the Bowels, and consequently more satisfaction to all who have used it, than any other Medicine ever offered to the public. The following are among many testimonials of its efficacy:

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take much pleasure in adding my testimony to others in favor of your remedy for Bowel Affections, &c., having so frequently experienced its beneficial results in my own case, as well as in many others to whom I have given it. I carried a bottle of it with me to Baltimore, (and here permit me to say, I would as soon think of traveling without money as without this remedy,) and finding many among my acquaintances there who were suffering with various forms of Bowel Affections, I gave it freely, and in NO INSTANCE did it fail to afford the MOST PROMPT, AND DECIDED RELIEF, as it has done here. I congratulate you, and especially the public, on the discovery of a medicine which is better calculated to protect mankind and alleviate suffering, than any other ever brought before the people.
L. T. SPIERS.

This is to certify that, some weeks back, I was taken with a violent Diarrhœa, which persisted for eight days. Being some sixty miles from home, I made use of all the remedies I could think of, but without affording any relief. On arriving at home, I was informed that Dr. R. H. Worthington had prepared a remedy for Cholera, &c., and was advised to use it. I did so, and to my astonishment, one single dose gave speedy and permanent relief, since which time I have used it frequently in my family; and in justice to the Doctor say, I consider it *much the most valuable Medicine* I have used in an experience of twenty years.
F. M. CAPEHART.

Murfreesboro', N. C., Oct. 2, '54.

Dr. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in recommending your Cholera Medicine to the public, and more especially since I have had personal experience and observation of its beneficial effects.
I have tried several remedies put up for Cholera, &c., but have never found such happy results from any as from your invaluable remedy. I have such unbounded confidence in its efficacy, that I am unwilling and will not leave home without a supply with me; and I regard it as one of the most valuable discoveries of the age. Yours, truly,
W. P. BEAMAN.

WINDSOR, N. C., Sept. 19, '54.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I have made some effort, and have succeeded in introducing your Medicine to the public, and I find it is taking very well indeed; and the result is, that I have nearly sold what you sent me. I therefore wish you would send me some more as soon as you can. * * * I have not the slightest doubt but that this Medicine is the very best remedy out for the disease for which it is recommended. I hope you will soon send me a supply, as I would not like to get entirely out of it.
Yours, truly,
GEORGE W. McGLAUGHON.

[From the Murfreesboro' Gazette.]

Mssrs. EDITORS: In looking over the last number of the Gazette, I found a communication from our friend, Mr. L. T. Spiers, recommending Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Mixture to the public, for the cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and other kindred diseases. Having experienced in my own case, the happy effects of its use, as well as other members of my family, I can safely say that I regard it as superior to any remedy we have ever used, in an experience of twenty years. I would, therefore, recommend it to every family, as an invaluable remedy, and every individual to procure a bottle and keep it by them in these times of cholera.
R. R. PARKER.

Murfreesboro', Aug 30, '54.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Medicine in my family for the last four or five weeks, in several cases of Bowel Complaint, so common in our vicinity, with invariable success. One of the cases was that of a negro child, some four or five months old, who was so emaciated by the effects of the disease, that its life was nearly despaired of, when my wife happened to think that she would try the Cholera Medicine, and did so with complete success, in less than forty-eight hours. I am thoroughly of opinion that no family should be without so fine a medicine.
Given under my hand, this 3d day of October, '54.
A. W. DARDEN.

MURFREESBORO', N. C.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON: It affords us pleasure to say, that we have used your Cholera Diarrhœa Medicine for the last twelve months, and have found it invariably successful, in relieving speedily the cases in which we have had occasion to use it. We entertain a high appreciation of its value, and have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that it will prove to be a valuable family medicine.
RICHARD G. COWPER.
B. F. SPIERS.

Oct. 17, 1854. 96—tf.
For sale by Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.

FROM WASHINGTON TO PORTSMOUTH AND BEAUFORT, N. C.

THE STEAMER AUTORIA, CAPT. JOSEPHUS WALLACE, will commence her regular trips between Washington and Beaufort, on Saturday, July 14th.
Leave Washington for Beaufort every Saturday morning at 5 o'clock, A. M., and leave Beaufort every Monday morning at 6 o'clock, A. M.
The Steamer will touch at Portsmouth going and returning. Fare to Portsmouth $2; to Beaufort $4; from Portsmouth to Beaufort $2. Meals extra.
Passengers from the Western part of the State will find this the most pleasant route to Beaufort, as they can take Cars from Goldsboro' or Weldon to Wilson, where they will take a first rate line of Stages, on a good Plank Road to Greenville, a distance of thirty-seven miles, and from Greenville to Washington they will take the fine Steamer Gov. Morehead, twenty-five miles to Washington.
BENJ. F. HANKS.

Washington, July 5th, 1855. 65—tf.

Jones' Sulphur and Chalybeate Springs,
WARREN COUNTY, N. C.

THESE SPRINGS ARE SITUATED IN A HEALTHful and pleasant section of country, miles from Warrenton, and miles from Henderson, at each of which places hacks may always be found, ready to convey visitors to the Springs. The climate is salubrious, the medical qualities of the waters undoubted, as tested by an experience of fifteen years, and the accommodations, in all respects, good. The establishment is now open for the reception of guests.

TERMS.

For Board per month,	$25 00
" week,	9 00
" day,	1 50

For Children and Servants, HALF PRICE.
Persons remaining the whole season, say three months, will be charged at the rate of $20 per month, or $60 for the season.
A daily mail will be brought to the Springs throughout the season.
July 5, 1855. 1062—w4w.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 14th of May last, a negro man named TYREEL. He is about 19 years old, weighs 160 or 170 pounds, has rather a down look, when spoken to, and is a dark mulatto. He was raised in Chatham county, on Deep River, near the Gulf, and was purchased at the sale of Robert Palmer, deceased, by Jollee, Hanks & Co., and from them by me.
Also, on the 27th of June, a negro man BURKE, 25 years old, stout built and weighs about 180 pounds, a bright mulatto, with a very freckled face and hair inclined to be red. I will give twenty-five dollars for the apprehension and confinement of either of them, or fifty dollars for both, in any jail so that I can get them.
L. H. SANDERS.

Smithfield, July 6th, 1855. 63—tf.

A SITUATION AS TEACHER WANTED. The undersigned wishes to engage in teaching about the first of July. He will graduate in June next. Satisfactory testimonials as to qualifications to take charge of a Classical and Mathematical school will be given. For further information address DR. WM. A. SMITH, or the subscriber, at R. M. College, Va.
R. N. SLEDD.

May 13, 1855. 50—tf.

PREPARATION FOR THE FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN, 1854-'55 AT THE CLOTHING BAZAAR, Having completed the extensive additions to our wholesale department, which have been under contract the past season, have now the pleasure of announcing that both the lower and upper rooms of this *Mammoth Clothing Establishment* are well filled with the largest assortment of seasonable and *Fashionable Clothing* ever displayed at the same time in the Old Dominion. The firm invite especial attention to the quality, workmanship, style and price of their clothing, believing that in all respects it has unrivaled claims upon the attention of the Wholesale purchaser. Especial attenion is given at all times to the selection of sizes, so that the purchaser of a small stock will only have those sizes which fit the majority of customers, and leaving them with a clean stock at the close of the season.
Our stock comprises every thing properly belonging to the Ready made Clothing and Geutlemen's Furnishing business, in part as follows:

French Black Dress and Frock Coats,	$18 to 35
English " " " "	14 to 20
American and German " "	6 to 15

Fancy, dress and frock coats of every desirable color, Cloth, Cassimere, Tweed and Beaver Sacks, half Sacks, Frocks and Paletots, varying in prices from three to twelve dollars.
Over Coats of every suitable style of goods in market, from the lowest to the finest grade.
Cloaks, Caledonians, Julien and Talma.
PANTS—in our large and choice assortment may be found styles to suit all tastes, black Cassimere and French Doe Skin, also, French, English and American fancy and solid colors.
VESTS—Rich Plush, Velvet, Grenedine, Florentine and Baratha Silk, Cashmere, Imitation Cashmere, Blue and Fancy Cloth, Black and Fancy Satin, Farmer's Satin, with a large assortment of party and wedding vests, not surpassed by any establishment.
Our *Furnishing Establishment* is well supplied with everything pertaining to that branch of the business, as Gloves, Shirts, Collars, black and fancy Cravats, Stocks, Scarfs, Drawers, Money Belts, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. Our prices will be uniform and as low as goods of the same quality can be purchased in the Northern cities.
To the *cash* and *prompt paying* purchaser we solicit a call to examine our stock before making their purchases.
A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
Clothing Bazaar, cor. Syc. and Dack st.

Petersburg, September 5, 1854. 88—

LEATHER FOR SPRING S E SALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.
All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.
F. A. & R. H. FORD.
N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first; and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years, and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.
Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.

April 16, 1854. 44—tf.
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

A VALUABLE PLNATATION FOR SALE. Wishing to remove South, I will sell on favorable terms, the plantation on which I now reside, formerly owned by the late Henry J. G. Ruffin, containing about 1,500 acres on Contentnea creek, where the Wayne and Greene lines unite with that of Edgecombe. A large portion of this plantation is rich bottom land; not subject to overflow, and well adapted to the production of cotton and corn. This plantation is favorably situated, being within seven miles of Black Creek Depot, on the W. R. R. and within five miles of the Greenville Plank Road, and has been long known as one of the most valuable in this portion of the
E. RUFFIN.

September 23, '54. 1—swtf.

Blacksmithing, Horse-Shoeing, &c.

EDWARD YARBROUGH, Jr., HAVING erected a new Blacksmith Shop at the corner of Hargett and Wilmington St's., is prepared to have all work in the above line executed with care and dispatch. The well known *Jim Atkins*, with competent assistants, being permanently engaged, he is enabled to have the animals entrusted to his care shod in a workmanlike manner.
Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—tf.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale her place of residence in Wake County, N. C., situated five miles West of Raleigh, immediately on the Central Rail Road. The DWELLING is a very large and convenient one, handsomely situated. The outhouses are good, consisting of the Printing Office Buildings, Kitchen, Ice-house, Barn, Stables, &c., &c. There is a Well of excellent water, with a chain pump. Also a great variety of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, etc.
The Tract of Land contains 130 acres—60 acres of which is cleared and susceptible of a high state of improvement—some 20 acres being good meadow land. Other lands, if wanted, may be purchased adjoining.
In consideration of its healthful and convenient location, and many valuable improvements, it is in every respect desirable as a place of residence.
Any persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine the premises for themselves at as early a day as practicable.
G. MEREDITH.

Dec. 20 1854. 8—tf.

P. F. PESCUD,

WOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, Raleigh, N. C., IS NOW RECEIVING HIS extensive purchases for the SPRING TRADE, and the rapidly increasing demand having justified his purchasing many articles in original cases, which he has hitherto procured in small quantities, justifies him in offering unprecedented inducements to his friends and customers. To the trade—he will sell the most popular Patent Medicines at the Proprietors prices, and respectfully requests dealers and the public generally to give his stock and prices an examination before sending their orders North or elsewhere.

March 24, 1854. 37—

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO THE COUNTY OF CRAVEN.—In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly incorporating the "Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company," the *County of Craven* has subscribed to the Capital Stock of said company, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.
In order to meet the instalments which may be due, and which may hereafter become due on said subscription, the said County proposes to negotiate a loan or loans, to be secured by the bonds of the County.
By the order directing the issue of said bonds, they will bear interest at the rate of *six per centum per annum*, payable *semi-annually*, at the "Merchant's Bank of Newbern," or at the "Fulton Bank of New York," at the option of the holder. These bonds will be redeemable on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and not before, without the consent of the holder. The bonds will be issued with *Coupons* attached, which will render the collection of the interest simple and easy.
The security upon which the said bonds will be based, will be the real estate and taxable polls of the County of Craven. The present assessed *cash value of the real estate* of the county, is one million one hundred and nine thousand eight hundred and twenty-two dollars, and the *number of taxable polls* is three thousad five hundred and eighty-two.
Proposals for said loan will be received, and all other necessary information upon this subject will be furnished by the subscribers, on application to them at Newbern.
GEORGE GREEN, } Agents for
GEO. S. STEVENSON, } Craven County.

Newbern, Sept. 15, 1854.—93—tf Register will please copy

10,000 FANS.—DURING THE COMING warm weather the Ladies will find our Fans quite comfortable. We have any quantity of them from 3 cents to $25. Here you can suit your fancy.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

WHITE DUCK LINEN PANTS.—100 PAIR just received direct from our Manufactory.
B. L. HARDING.

May 20, 1855. 56—

AMERICAN FARMER.

A NEW VOLUME COMMENCES WITH the JULY Number, just issued, and now is the time to commence the subscription which is continued at $1 per annum; 6 copies for $5; 13 for $10 and 30 for $20. The Volume just commenced is the 37th of this standard work, and the publishers feel warranted in saying that it still maintains a character second to none of the numerous publications which have subsequently sprung into existence. It is peculiarly devoted to the interests of the Farmers and Planters of the Middle, Southern and South western States, to whom an appeal is made to extend its circulation—the very small amount of the subcription ($1) placing it in the power of every owner of an acre of land, to take it. Address.
S. SANDS & WORTHINGTON,
No. 128 Baltimore street
Baltimore, Md.

GUANO AND FARMER'S GENERAL AGENCY.

We are agents for the supply of Guano to Farmers and Planters. Our supplies are direct from the ships or warehouses of the Peruvian Agent in this city. Our terms are $1 per ton commission for purchessing, marking and shipping. We purchase Implements and Machinery, and all other supplies for Farmers, at a very reasonable commission.
July 6, 1855. 65—3t.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

OWING TO THE FAILURE OF THE COMMISSIONERS of Beaufort to make the subscription of that Town to the Atlantic and North Carolina Rail Road, in accordance with the resolution of the Directors, in regard to the Eastern Terminus of the Road, the period for receiving proposals for the work between Newbern and Beaufort, will not be closed on to-morrow the 28th as advertised, but will be suspended for a few weeks, when the estimates will be prepared for the lines to Carolina City and Shepherd's Point, and proposals invited for the work upon the lines also at some future day, of which due notice will be given.
N. B.—Those proposals already sent in will not be opened until the day above referred to.
JOHN D. WHITFORD, *President.*
W. BEVERHOUT THOMPSON, *Chief Engineer.*

July 6, 1855. 65—6t.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.
At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.

JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.

DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Rankin, Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, W. J. McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown; Joshua Tavloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.
All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.

August 6, 1854. 75—tf

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.
Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.
Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.
Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.
Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*

Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

5,200 ACRES of TURPENTINE Land FOR SALE.—We offer for sale a tract of Pine Land containing about 5,200 acres, situated in Onslow county, adjoining the New Hanover county line. The Holly Shelter road from Wilmington to Jacksonville and Rich lands, runs through it. There are 11 crops of Boxes on the land now in successful working condition, a Turpentine Still, capable of running 80 barrels, a Dwelling House, Store and Warehouse, Cooper's and Blacksmiths shops, Barns, Stables, Negro Houses, and in fact every thing necessary for the prosecution of the business; 16 mules, 6 waggons, timber carriages, &c., stock of cattle and hogs. The produce of the land is hauled 9 miles to navigable water for flat boats at all seasons of the year. The timber is hauled 3½ miles to a Creek. There is a considerable quantity of good timber on the land, and lightwood for making tar in abundance.
The above presents a favorable opportunity for Turpentine and Timber dealers, to make an investment which cannot fail to be highly remunerative. There are no Stills within 10 miles of the place, and consequently no competition in the purchase of the raw material. The subscribers having other business to attend to cannot give the place proper attention, and will sell the whole, or an interest of one-half to a competent person who will take charge of the premises and conduct the business. Apply to
WM. A. GUYER, or
J. R. BLOSSOM,
Wilmington, N. C.

September 16, 1854. 86—tf.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(BY RAILROAD,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACHES,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY FOUR-HORSE COACH.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(BY HORSE,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

Stage Line from Morrisville via of Chapel Hill to Hillsborough.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE NOW RUNNING A TWO-HORSE STAGE from Morrisville, on the North Carolina Road, to Hillsborough, by way of Chapel Hill—*daily*. Stage leaves Morrisville at seven o'clock in the morning, breakfast at Mrs. Barbee's, and reaches Chapel Hill at eleven o'clock, and Hillsborough by six o'clock leaves Hillsborough at five, breakfast at Chapel Hill, and reaches Morrisville at six. Persons who wish to take this route will do well to take no ticket further than to Morrisville.
MAYNARD & ALLISON.

June 20, 1855. 61—4w.

GORDONTON FEMALE ACADEMY.—THE exercises of this school will be again resumed on Monday, the 2d of July, 1855, under the superintendence of Miss A. E. Woodson. Rates of tuition per session of five months, as follows:

Spelling, reading and writing,	$5,00
Arithmetic, grammar and geography,	6,50
Philosophy, botany, history, &c.,	8,00
Algebra, geometry, chemistry, rhetoric, &c.,	10,00
Music and use of instrument,	15,00
French,	5,00

Board can be had at Gordonton, the residence of the teacher, for $6,00, and in the surrounding neighborhood for $5.
June 2, 1855. 56—4tw.

Franklinton Male and Female Institute.
FRANKLIN CO., N. C.

THE FALL TERM WILL COMMENCE ON THE 1st Monday in July. For a Catalogue of particulars, address the Principals.
Mr. & Mrs. D. S. RICHARDSON.

June 20, 1855. 61—6t.

ENGINEERING.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for TEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND
Machinery of Every Description.
Being a practical Machinist, and having had seven years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can safely say that my facilities for furnishing good Machinery at fair prices are unsurpassed. I will pay particular attention to putting up any machinery in any part of the States of North and South Carolina.
Agent for McClintock's patent Safety Valve, and Scott's patent Brick Machine, &c. &c.
☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-paid.
HENRY G. BRUCE,
Consulting Engineer,
Raleigh, N. C.

THE HANNAH MORE ACADEMY.
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

Principals: MISS C. AND I. GRIMSHAW AND A. H. GRIMSHAW, A. M., M. D.

THIS INSTITUTION HAS BEEN IN SUCCESSFUL operation more than seven years. The course of instruction is thorough. The study of French forms part of the daily routine of study. The house is new, commodious, and cheerful: it is heated throughout. The sessions commence on the 1st of Febuary and 1st of September.
TERMS: For Boarding and Instruction, including French, pupils under thirteen years of age, $70,00, second class, $80,00 and Senior Department, $100,00 per session of five months.
REFERENCES: Bright Rev. A. Lee, D. D. Rev. H. V. D. Johns, D. D. Baltimore; Hon. Jno. M. Clayton, Delaware; P. V. Daniel, Jr. Esq J. R. Anderson Esq., Tredegar Iron Works; E. Wortham & Co., Richmond, Va; Rev. Mr. Gibson, Petersburg, Va; Governor Bragg, Hon. Wm A. Graham, W. H. Tucker, Esq., Hon. G. E. Badger, Raleigh N. C.

Febuary 1st, 1855. 22—1y.

EMBROIDERIES,
EMBROIDERIES!!!
OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

We respectfully inform the Ladies of Raleigh, and surrounding country, that we have just received by the late *STEAMER AFRICA* the handsomest and cheapest assortment of *Embroideries* ever seen in this City. We have also received

A SPLENDID STOCK OF
Bonnets, Capes, Gloves, Flowers, Talmas. Hosiery, Ribbons. Shawls, Shoes, And Dress Gooods.

Gents. Attention! Attention!!
Please call and examine our beautful assortment of—
Fine Frock Coats, Vests, Pants,
Shoes and Boots, Hats and Shirts,
And particularly our magnificent assortment of GOLD WATCHES,
which we will sell at cost, warranted to be as good as any in town
REMEMBER AND CALL!!
☞ *Two doors above E. L. Harding's.*
SCHLOSS & BRO.

RALEIGH, N. C. March 20, 1855. 34—

FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES.—WE HAVE now in store a well selected stock of family groceries, comprising the following:
Stuart No. 1 Syrup.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Standard.

Another Withdrawal.

MESSRS. HOLDEN & WILSON.—On the 8d of August last, (1854) in the city of Raleigh, I was prevailed upon to join the Order known as or called the Know Nothing party. I was induced to do so by representations that it was not a political move; that its object was to check foreign emigration of paupers and persons of bad character, and to prevent the Pope or Church of Rome from interfering with religious belief and elections in the U. States. I was told that the Order would not interfere with my religious or political sentiments, that there were both Whigs and Democrats in the Order, and if, after becoming a member, I was dissatisfied I could withdraw at any time. Fair pictures these, but are they so? I have asked a withdrawal by letter, and have been informed that it is no go. At all events I have received no withdrawal.

I have never taken but one of their dark and infamous degrees, and I am ashamed to my very soul of that. Democrats—patriots, I warn you to be garded against them. I, for one, have been amongst them, and am fully satisfied that the whole concern is a humbug from stem to stern—a complicated machine—the darkest abode of creation, and any thing but what it is represented to be by its friends. They say they want to keep out foreigners and exclude Catholics from office. A pretty picture to play with! Do they exclude infidels, atheists, deists, Mormons, &c.? Are they to come in and with their dark deeds of destruction come to the rescue and preservation of this Union, and with their dark lanterns take hold of the wheels of this glorious government, and with their proscriptions lead it about captive at their will? God forbid!

I am a protestant Democrat of the Methodist persuasion, but, like most Know Nothings, I am not a member of any church. My first lessons were taught me by my grand-father, who served his time in the Revolutionary struggle for political and religious liberty, and gave me this piece of good advice: "Whenever," said he, "your allegiance to your God or your country is interfered with, shoulder your musket as I have done, and as I would do again, and march to the rescue." These early religious and patriotic lessons shall go with me through life. Democrats of the South, and everywhere else, be warned against these midnight cliques. Be up and doing. Go to the ballot-box; put them down; crush them at once; stop them in their mad career, ere it be too late. I have been among them, and I have drunk deep, even to the dregs of the cup of repentance.

I have asked for my withdrawal, and been refused. I now declare to them and to the world, I am done with them, and will henceforth wash my hands and shake the Know Nothing dust from my old coat and the last rag I have, in the testimony against them. I am satisfied, from the persecutions others have received, I shall be visited with the same. I shall have their dark frowns to confront, but I care not. I regard not their threats, lion growls and elephant squeals of excommunications, or any thing they can do to me I bid them defiance. I am with the Democrats who will stand by me and see me out, or I will see myself out. No man, or set of men, shall ever dictate to me whom or what I shall vote for, or in what way I shall worship my God.

I learn that my name has been erased from their black list. Whether this is so or not is all the same to me.

JAMES A. STONE.

Forestville, July 22, 1855.

For the Standard.

More Withdrawals.

At a tax gathering in Pfaff Town, in Forsyth county, July 18th, the crowd was addressed by Col. J. A. Waugh, member of the last General Assembly, in defence of his course therein. Col. W. gave as an apology for making a speech, that his course and motives had been assailed at Winston and other places, by Col. Puryear, the Know Nothing candidate for Congress.

After a very able effort, in which Col. W. fully satisfied his constituents as to the correctness of his course, he proceeded to handle "Sam" or "Sambo," "with gloves off." This he did the more freely, because it was well understood that the *Order* had a champion on the ground, in the person of *R. W. Wharton, Esq.*, an eminent lawyer at Salem—and a *Delegate* of the late National Council in Philadelphia, who was present for the express purpose of making a speech, to enlighten the people on the principles, plans and aims of the dark lantern order—and to initiate such as could be duped into their meshes.

After a long speech from this disciple of *Coke & Blackstone*, (I am sorry they were *Foreigners*, and beg pardon for alluding to them,) in which he labored as hard as ever he did in a *bad cause* in a C. H., to induce men to join them—what do you suppose was the result? Why, instead of any gain into his midnight party, *eight* of the *bone and sinew* of the land, honest farmers and mechanics, came forward and renounced all allegiance to that party and order—they say that they were deluded and deceived by falsehood and deceit to join the order—and can no longer remain with the wicked. These worthy men are *Robert Church*, with *seven others*, who declared that they will publish a card over their own proper signatures, giving their reasons, &c., for the course they have taken. Such was the effects of Mr. Wharton's labor of love.

On Friday last, (20th July,) I attended a large gathering at J. M. Stafford's, five miles South of Salem—Col. Waugh, also present, was urged to make a speech, which he did, entertaining the people for two hours. He ably defended the good old Democracy with convincing force and eloquence—while he exposed the probable ends and aims, the inconsistencies and absurdities of the Know Nothings. He read their secret oaths—and when called on to state why he believed the oaths he read to be the same that bind the Know Nothings—he answered that he had two days before read the same oaths to the people, in hearing of Mr. Wharton, their advocate above mentioned, who never denied that they were the true Know Nothing oaths.

After Col. W. concluded, *D. H. Starbuck, Esq.*, also a lawyer of Salem, who went prepared with a speech, ready written in part, by whom I know not, arose to reply—what he said, however, was any thing else but a *reply*—for he never even attempted to answer either of Col. W's many logical arguments—but with great zeal and apparent earnestness, attempted to show how *Magna Charta* was obtained from King John of England—he informed us that Catholics had no part or lot in obtaining that same Great Charter; but that it was forced from King John by the Protestant Barons, who came to England with *William the Conquerer*. He said, moreover, that John was himself a Catholic, and that the Protestants *beheaded him soon after he signed the Great Charter*. I, with other Democrats, began to think that if these, with many other historical facts stated by Mr. S. were correct, that *we* should be called know nothings indeed.

Col. W's triumph in this debate was complete, and if I can guess from the "signs," we will SCALE Col. Puryear on the 2nd of August.

AN OLD DEMOCRAT.

Winston, N. C., July 22, 1855.

For the Standard.

MESSRS. HOLDEN & WILSON: Please give the following an insertion in your valuable journal, for the benefit of the voters of the Guilford District:

Having always believed that the Know Nothing party North of the Potomac were composed of free soilers and factionists of all kinds, and having good reason to believe that freesoil sentiment will be used to defeat the gallant Kerr, even in the slaveholding State of North Carolina, I deem it a duty I owe to the honestly deceived voters of the Guilford District to show them that E. G. Reade, the present Know Nothing candidate for Congress, used his ingenuity and ability to obtain freesoil votes in the extreme western portion of Chathan, in the manner set forth in the certificate which you will find enclosed for publication.

On Tuesday, the seventeenth of July, Messrs. Kerr and Reade addressed a portion of the citizens of Chatham at Silk Hope, and never did I hear a more satisfactory exposition of the dark-lantern Order in my life, and never before have I heard the true policy of true Americanism laid down in a more eloquent and impressive manner than it was by the candidate of the anti-Know Nothig party, to wit, John Kerr, of Caswell.

On Wednesday, the 18th of July, Mr. Kerr filled an appointment at New Market, Randolph county, and Mr. Reade addressed a few of the *dear lovers of America* assembled at Albright's, in this county. I understand he commenced his speech by saying he would only lay before them the principles and prospects of this self-styled American party. He must have been deceived and thought the audience were composed entirely of those who entertained strong freesoil sentiments, but there were those present who love America as well as they possibly can, and Southern institutions better than Wilson, their Northern leader, and who have always proved themselves ready to be a watch on the tower of liberty and defenders of the rights of the South, and who are now ready, if called upon, to certify with Mr. Patterson, who made the subjoined certificate for the benefit of Southern rights, and to enlighten the people on the true principles of the dark-lantern Order, as displayed in certain localities—that this certificate is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and if denied can be proven by several gentlemen of respectability both in Chatham and Alamance. Mr. Reade was near or in close proximity to the region of country where Brooks and McBride, of abolition notoriety, were allowed to preach their incendiary sermons for a length of time with none to molest or make them afraid. The certificate which I send you, you will perceive is signed by Mr. William Patterson, of Alamance, who was a candidate for the Legislature in 1854, and who is a gentleman in every sense of the word. It was signed in the presence of several other gentlemen besides Mr. A. Dallas Headen, who you will see witnessed Mr. Patterson's signature. We hope this will show the honest, light-loving people of this District that the leaders of this new party are trying to be fish at one place, fowl at another.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient serv't,
JAMES W. WATT.

Pittsborough, July 24, 1855.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Chatham County, July 23, 1855.

I do hereby certify that I heard E. G. Reade, the present Know Nothing candidate for Congress in the Guilford District, say, in a speech delivered at the residence of William Albright, in the county of Chatham, in an open way in which I could not have been mistaken, "That the freesoilers of the North are with us," and I am sustained by several gentlemen of standing who heard the same.

WM. PATTERSON.

Test:
A. DALLAS HEADEN.

For the Standard.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I have no apology to offer nor any particular favor to ask at your hands. I beg leave to say in the fear of God, whose judgment we shall all soon abide, and that with the best of feelings towards all, that I but seldom, if ever felt more the spirit of doing justice, loving mercy and walking humbly before God, than I do on the present occasion. I having been requested by both the contending parties of the day, being claimed at this time, as I understand by both parties, first by being opposed to the Roman Catholics, and secondly, by having been uniformly an uncompromising democrat—by way of explanation, beg leave to say that a man should never pursue a course himself that he cannot heartily recommend to others. And my way has always been in the first place, when any measure new or uncommon is presented to me, the first thing whether it will be approved of God or not; this being settled, if approved, I have no hesitancy in determining the course to pursue, having made this enquiry 34 years ago, settled myself down upon the principles of the Democracy of my country, at which time there were two strong contending parties as is now. Though names may have been changed the principles have ever been antagonistic; and now in regard to changing names, I beg leave to say, that for an individual to change his name without cause, is a thing unknown, but nothing is more common than for men, who intend to commit a crime, or if you please, having already committed the crime, for instance say the crimes of felony or bigamy, in which cases not an instance has occurred where this has not been the case, provided the offender had the opportunity of changing his whereabouts—the change of names has always followed.

This being looked upon in magnitude equal to the crime committed; and if this course sinks an individual to rise no more, why not a party? Let that party profess what they may; this being the condition of the *American party*; but they do not stop here. According to my view of the subject they add to that crime, the crime of forgery, or at least, the crime of slander; not content with changing their former names, they have forged to the Democratic party that hateful name of *Roman Catholic party*; so much for that. And now gentlemen, for the reason, as I suppose, why I have been claimed by this American party; first having for many years, expressed myself opposed to the Roman Catholics and foreign influence; and secondly, for having been very friendly, as usual with my neighbors and friends who please to join that order; and thirdly, on my part for ever keeping in mind the moral lesson taught me by the anecdote of Aunt Sooky's goose in the flax pond, which was as follows:—Having, when very young the misfortune to lose one foot, she delighted, as usual in the element of water, with the rest of the geese, but on sudden surprise the rest while using the ore on both sides, she used but the one, and that served only to run her round in the same place; so in like manner it is with all prejudiced and one-sided politicians, or any body else. But I am asked how I can reconcile it to my feelings with so much light on the subject to vote against the American party. I answer this by asking the question, is there nothing that a man should prize higher than his country's good? I answer there is, for what should it profit a man if he gained the whole world and lost his own soul?

But again, should this American party succeed in carrying out their measures, we have no assurance that the millennium would be ushered in, or that all men would see eye to eye; but the reverse, from the spirit and language of Mr. Rayner. He spoke very strong of kicking over and charging bayonet, which seemed to please his party well, and that was not all, he seemed to delight in giving vent to his vindictive spleen against the Chief Magistrate of our country, who is not a foreigner but a native born citizen who has risked his life in the battle fields of his country. And as such the Democratic party, ever mindful to reward virtue, have thought proper to place him in the highest station in the gift of the people. But I am told that the Democratic party is disbanded and no more exists. But is it not one of the most remarkable things in the world that the Democratic party, with a chief Magistrate of their own choosing, finding no particular fault of his administration, having the reigns of government in their own hands, with the greatest prosperity in every department the country has ever known, together with a smiling providence, with the best of crops and the highest prices, and best of all, money a plenty to pay the high tax, and high prices of produce; I say with all this, all of a sudden to drop right off from their old platform and without a struggle be no more. This cannot be—it is contrary to reason and common sense. But again, I beg leave to ask the question if the American party succeed what will become of that mighty horde of Roman Catholics and foreigners who have complied with the present law of the land? and that law of more than fifty years standing without one word of complaint against it? There certainly must be, from the sudden cry against it, something rotten in Denmark or some where else; nor do I believe it would require the wisdom of a Solomon to tell where it is, but I, being a Solomon, will take the liberty to tell where it is. It is with that party which has never been satisfied with their own admistration or that of others; yea, not long at a time with names of their own choosing. And therefore, men who cannot please themselves need not expect others to put themselves to much trouble to please them. And I could say more about the wrong, but I am admonished to tread lightly upon the ashes of the dead.

I am, as heretofore, yours with respect,
S. FULLER.

A sentiment or toast of S. Fuller.

May the dew drops, drizzles and fogs of the morning, the showers of the day, the big Rayner and Shepard of the night ultimately contribute to the Democratic Branch of the mountains, hills, valleys, and plains.

S. FULLER.

FRANKLIN CO., N. C. July 24, 1855.

For the Standard.

The Bleared "Eye Witness" at Laws'.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The Register of the 21st inst., contains a communication, signed "An Eye Witness" intended as an answer, or a demolisher, to my account of the discussion at Laws', on the 14th inst, between Messrs. Wilder, Busbee and Rayner, which was published in your paper of the 18th inst. I claim a space in your columns for a few remarks on that communication. I have been prevented by sickness of myself and family from attending to this matter sooner.

The "Eye Witness" sets out with stating that my account of the discussion above referred to would have excited feelings of "indignation," "had it appeared in any other newspaper *but* the Standard." It is well that statement was made, otherwise we would have been sorely puzzeled to account for the lamb-like mildness and forbearance of the writer! And after thus having taken the edge off his wrath, he makes the following plunge: "I will venture the assertion that this communication was written by a *drunken foreigner*"—and continues, "there was one on the ground threatening he would publish an account of the discussion." The writer then goes on to enumerate the number of falsehoods told by this "*drunken foreigner*,"—"*besotted foreigner*,"—"*dirty creature*,"—"*bog-trotter*," &c.,—making ten in all, and then pronounces the whole account a "*giant* falsehood."

Now, Messrs. Editors, my purpose is not to argue the truth or falsity of my account of the discussion. I shall leave that between those who *heard it* and this *gentlemanly* "Eye Witness." My intention is something different. Let me identify myself before the public.

My name appears below. I am an Englishman by birth, a *protestant* in religious matters (if there be any virtue in that) and a printer by profession. I have passed fully one-third of my lifetime in the United States, and about one sixth of it in Raleigh. I have a wife and children. Of my character it will not become *me* to speak, more than to say that it is all the capital I have in the world; for ability without character is worthless. Though proud of being an Englishman, I have never been known *as such* in my intercourse with Americans. I have passed along like other men—enjoyed the friendship of very many respectable and intelligent gentlemen (amongst them many now prominent Know-Nothings, and whose friendship I still enjoy.) My associates are men not commonly seen in communion with "drunken," "besotted," "dirty creatures." In *political* matters I have hitherto taken no active part whatever. In matters pertaining to the duty of a citizen, I have done every thing required of me. This, Messrs. Editors, is as much as it becomes me to say of myself.

And now as to my connexion with the discussion at Laws'. I attended there not for the purpose of furnishing an account of the proceedings, but merely as a spectator. It being known that I was connected with the press, I was applied to on the ground to find somebody to take notes of the speeches and publish a fair report. I knew of no person there, except myself, who could or would do so, and I therefore undertook the task. As to my ability, I will only say it has been a part of my profession, and that I have reported for presses of as high a character as any in North Carolina, and with the approbation of gentlemen at least as eminent as Honorable Kenneth Rayner. I commenced taking notes in short-hand for a *verbatim* report, but had to discontinue it in consequence of a severe headache, brought on by a long, rough ride in the sun. Those who practise the art of Stenography will fully understand this, as they alone know the close attention necessary, particularly when not in full practice. I abandoned the idea of furnishing a *report*, but continued to take notes of the prominent points of the discussion. From my notes thus taken I wrote out the *account* for the Standard. Not one statement have I made in regard to Mr. Rayner's positions that is not written in legible characters in my note book. Not one. I have examined it carefully, and I assert this not from memory but from the book—from notes written at the moment the words were spoken. Of course I use my own language throughout, except where the words of the speaker are quoted. And I fling back the charge of falsehood in the teeth of the "Eye Witness." Does that writer wish to leave the impression that Mr. Rayner, too, was drunk and did not know what he said?

But the "Eye Witness," knowing that amongst those who know me my statements will be believed as soon as his or Mr. Rayner's, seeks to remove their weight by intimating that the writer was *drunk*; and not only that, but by endeavoring to make the impression that he is a *confirmed drunkard*—a "besotted foreigner." The meanness, the viciousness of such an attack will meet with the contempt it so justly deserves. It is quite bad enough, in these days, to be a *foreigner*, without being a "besotted" one! Now, there shall be no dodging behind generalities or *ventures of assertion*—no pretense that there *were* drunken foreigners on the ground. There may have been; I did not see them. On the day my account appeared I acknowledged the authorship, to quiet the fluttering pigeons—days before that scurrilous libel went to the Register, it was known I was the author of the article in the Standard. There is no mistake about that. Now, I don't know who wrote the article in the Register signed "An Eye Witness," nor do I care; and I say, coolly and deliberately, to its author *or father*, that if he means *me* in the term "drunken foreigner"—if he means to say *I* was *drunk* at Laws'—if he means to insinuate that *I* am a "besotted foreigner," and means thereby that *I was* or *am* incapable of attending to my business—*he has told a malicious, contemptible falsehood*; and if he was present at the discussion, and saw me and had any communication with me, he states what he *knows* to be false, and consequently LIES.

I am at no loss, Messrs. Editors, to account for this contemptible attack upon my private personal character. Do you believe it would have been made upon me if, instead of being a "poor foreign mechanic"—one of the "foreign paupers and criminals," I had been a wealthy son of North Carolina? You cannot believe it. Yet that is assuredly the secret. Men, however, who know their duties under the laws are generally aware of their rights; and while I cheerfully submit to the one, I will take care I am not infringed upon in the exercise of the other.

I could not presume upon your space, if I were even so disposed, to examine into the paltry shifts by which this *blear-eyed witness* seeks to extricate his friend the "Big Potato" out of his positions. I will notice, however, one or two as a sample, and point out as I go some rare specimens of barefaced impudence. Just notice how he opens. He says I represented Maj. Milder as "indulging in a strain of senseless abuse and vulgar impudence towards Mr. R., personally," and then continues: "Here he does injustice to the Major. The latter was very respectful and courteous towards Mr. Rayner—spoke in the most complimentary terms of him—and again and again disclaimed all purpose of being offensive."—The fifth line following is this, "He (the writer in the Standard) even represents Wilder as having done *worse than he really did*." And again, "he (the Major) did not make *quite* (his own italics) so great an ass of himself as the writer of this article in question represents him as doing!"

He now proceeds to manufacture falsehoods. He denies that Maj. W. said "he knew some of the tricks of Know Nothing orators," &c. Now, Maj. W. *did* say so. And I will "venture the assertion" that the writer of the filthy "Eye Witness" communication was *not present* at that stage of the proceedings. Again, *he says* I say Mr. Rayner "admitted he had expressed at the Court House a desire to meet some of the Big Dogs," &c. *I said* no such thing. I said "Mr. Rayner here remarked that he did not remember to have used the word 'dogs,' but he *admitted the substance of the remark*." But it is useless to waste time upon any such trash as that. The writer of that communication would admit nothing that did not suit him. He even denies that Rayner called the Democrats "Small Potato" politicians; yet I "venture the assertion" there are two hundred persons *now* in Raleigh who heard it.

I will give the 'Eye Witness' the benefit of one whole paragraph and then have done. Here it is:

"But this slanderous correspondent of the Standard, not content with telling falsehoods on Mr. R., goes on to slander the company and people assembled at Laws'. He says Mr. R. "had to submit to the epithet of *liar* three different times." This is falsehood No. 10. Suppose this had been true—on whom would it have reflected disgrace? Surely not on Mr. R. He was *invited* to speak there—and would the respectable and orderly people in that neighborhood have tolerated such insult and blackguardism towards a stranger? This dirty creature who wrote that article has thus grossly libelled a portion of the people of Wake county. He has represented them as grossly insulting a stranger who had come among them by invitation—and for it he deserves to be kicked out of that neighborhood, if he ever goes among them again."

Falsehood No. 10! Will the writer of the above paragraph dare publish his name and *deny* that the term *liar* was applied to Mr. R.? I dare him to it. Now I know by what machinery that thunder is made. I say the *lie* was given to Mr. Rayner three times to *my knowledge*. I refer the 'Eye Witness' to some leading *official* Know Nothings who were present and *heard it* and who talked of it to *me*. *Their* first apology for Mr. R's not resenting it was that the man who used it was beneath Mr. Rayner's notice. Some days after, I was informed by one of the same gentlemen that Mr. Rayner *did not hear it*. I asked the gentleman last alluded to if *he* heard it? He said *he did*. And now this brazen correspondent denies it. But why this uproar about Mr. R. hearing or not hearing it. I introduced it, not to impugn Mr. Rayner's personal courage, but to show the feeling of the people under his unjust charges. I stated so at the time, and I depricated its use, and I say as I have before said Mr. R. was right in not noticing it.

But I slander the people at Laws'! True, Mr. Rayner was an invited guest—*at the instigation of his own friends*. And I have yet to learn that any man, *even* the Honarable Kenneth Rayner, has a right to insult his host in his own house. Is that the etiquette of the modern ism? The time was, when an insult in a man's own house was replied to with a *kick*. I claim for the people at Laws' an amount of forbearance that does them great credit. They could not help showing their contempt for the charges made upon them, as democrats, and numbers turned away from the speaker; while *he* exulted in "*physicing*" them (I use his own words) with doses of "salts *and* mercury!" The "Eye Witness" had better deny this.

In conclusion. I have not sought to have my name dragged before the public. The slander sought to be heaped upon me I cannot allow to go unquestioned. The rest I leave to the decision of those who know me. And should I ever visit Laws' again, and my friends there, out of deference to the "Eye Witness," should doom me to a kicking, all I have to request is that *he* be made to inflict it.

JOHN SPELMAN.

For the Standard.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—A discussion took place at Walnut Grove, in this county, on day before yesterday, between Mr. James T. Littlejohn, (County Attorney,) on one side, and Mr. Joseph H. Gooch, (Sheriff,) on the other.

Mr. Littlejohn, it will be remembered, attended the Know Nothing Convention at Philadelphia, and it is said made a speech there in Independence Square. He also had the glory of being "used up" on the 8th inst., at Henderson, as we are informed upon good authority, by that noble champion of democracy, Dr. Pritchard. Mr. Littlejohn was smart enough not to speak again within the range of Dr. Pritchard, but resumed his labors in a section of the county where he expected no one would be present to reply to him. We understand he will speak today at Oak Hill, where there are leading Whigs who will not vote for Shepard, and I imagine others will determine not to vote for him after hearing Mr. Littlejohn's speech, as he will no doubt refer to the old whig party as dead and corrupt.

Mr. Littlejohn harangued the people for about two hours at Walnut Grove, denouncing the Pope, Catholics and Foreigners, and in the mean time dwelt with particular emphasis, and for a considerable length of time, on the appointment of Mr. McGowan as mail agent on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, censuring the administration, &c., &c.

After his tremendous onslaught upon the appointment of Mr. McGowan, and an exhibition of an immense quantity of gas, he concluded without having accomplished anything for the cause he so zealously advocated.

Mr. Joseph H. Gooch, (Sheriff,) although not accustomed to making public speeches of a political nature, then rose to reply, and I tell you, in all candor, he achieved a decided victory. His heavy blows and patriotic appeals against the dark lantern party rendered valuable service to the cause, and told with great effect upon the crowd. He read Mr. Shepard's letter recommending P. McGowan, Esq., as an "honest and worthy man, fully competent for the station" of mail agent, which seemed to astound all present. Mr. Littlejohn was evidently down in the mouth at the manner in which the discussion passed off, and complained that Mr. Gooch had not notified him of his intention to speak. The Democrats who heard the discussion between Messrs. Littlejohn and Gooch were delighted with Mr. Gooch's performance in bearding the Solicitor, who has made politics his study, I suppose, all his life, and refuting his arguments by "stubborn facts," which Mr. Littlejohn has not the power to overcome. The citizens of Granville will show their contempt for the Know Nothing candidate for Congress in this district, by aiding to consign him to merited oblivion on the 1st Thursday in August—thus showing their hatred of Yankee bigotry and proscriptive Know Nothingism. GRANVILLE.

Berea, N. C. July 23, 1855.

For the Standard.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I was at a discussion at Hilliardston on the 19th of this month between Messrs. Branch and Shepard; and I understood Mr. Shepard to say that there was no foreign mechanic come into North Carolina, but what was an abolitionist. If he denies this assertion I can prove it on him by both Democrats and Know Nothings who were present.

I have been a citizen of North-Carlina ten years next October. I have made ten negro mechanics during that period, and I have now five negroes of my own. If there was any abolitionism in me I would own no such property as negroes. It has been eighteen years since I landed in New York from Ireland; and I do not want any recommendation from Mr. Shepard to be Mail Agent on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad. I am a stone-mason by profession, and I consider myself an American in my heart and soul. I owe no allegiance under heaven but to North Carolina and the United States.

I wish Mr. Shepard a pleasant voyage, but he has a "hard road to travel."

FRANCIS ODAY.

CASTALIA, Nash, July 21, 1855.

PRIMITIVE BAPTISTS.—The Georgia Citizen, a Know Nothing paper and in great favor with the Dark Lantern party, uses the following language about the Primitive Baptists:

CLERICAL POLITICIANS.—The country is cursed with this class of bipeds, from Maine to California. Everywhere the pulpit is profaned by rampant political demonstrations and the lambs of the flock are fed on poisonous diet. For example, there is parson Billy Mosely and parson Tommy Trice, up in Henry and Pike, who are figuring largely on the political boards—or rather we should say, trying to figure largely, without making much out of the unprofitable business. They both belong to the "Daddy Donk" tribe of "Timbergut" preachers, who go against Bible Societies, Missionary ditto, Tract ditto, Temperance ditto, Massonry, Odd Fellows, &c, as wiles of the devil, and their faith in this latter personage is that of the last century in the back settlements, the same which adorned his Satanic majesty with eyes like a saucer, tail like an elephant's and cloven foot like an ox! Verily, they are fit instruments in the hands of the Foreign party leaders to preach Republicanism and Anti-Americanism!—*Georgia Citizen.*

Why is such language used? Simply because this denomination of christians refuse to join the Know Nothing ranks, and warn men against its proscriptive principles.

Would not the man who would make use of such words, proscribe Primitive Baptists as well as Catholics?—*Exchange.*

A JEWEL AND A JEWELLER.—At a lecture of Bayard Taylor's lately, a lady wished for a seat, when a portly, handsome gentleman brought one and seated her. "Oh, you're a jewel," said she. "Oh no," he replied, "I am a jeweller—I have just set the jewel."

HON. W. H. POLK.—The Know Nothings claim this gentleman. Have they read his letter of withdrawal? Why don't they publish it? He came out as a Democratic candidate for congress; but after another gentleman received the party nomination, withdrew. He is not, and has not been, a Know Nothing.

The Slave Outrage in Philadelphia.

We transfer to our columns this morning the account of the late outrage in Philadelphia on a Southern gentleman. As another illustration of the beauties of Abolitionism, and another warning to the South, we commend it to the attention of the readers. The indignant and eloquent denunciation with which the story is coupled, we need not tell the reader, comes from the pen of that sterling Democrat, the editor of the Pennsylvanian:

THE CITY'S DISGRACE COMPLETE.—We are compelled to record another of those famous transactions on the part of an officer of the anti-Slavery Society, which has brought so much disgrace on most of our Northern cities. It is a difficult matter to repress our indignation, while we recite the infamous affair. Our boasted security formerly was, that we lived in a land of laws, and that, therefore, our citizens were safe in both their persons and property. How empty has become that boast? How insecure is every thing we possess? We are now put to open shame even by the half barbarous nations of the globe. No right is sacred with us—no law deemed worthy of respect. Heavily taxed for the support of a thousand myrmidons, whose business it should be to render property secure, we find them standing listlessly by, or insolently refusing to interfere with a band of negro rioters, led on by a white man, who is more of a negro than the lawless vagabond whom he incited to acts of outrage.

It is generally known to our readers that the Hon. J. H. Wheeler, of North Carolina, is the accredited Minister to the State of Nicaragua. He arrived in this city on Wednesday, bringing with him three colored servants—a woman and two boys—the latter from twelve to sixteen years of age. They desired to accompany him to Nicaragua, which everybody knows is a free State, and some of whose officials are of negro blood. The Mosquito Coast, belonging to Nicaragua, is in fact governed by a negro, through the British authorities. Mr. Wheeler dined at Bloodgood's Hotel, in order to await the afternoon train to New York, whither he was going to take direct passage to Nicaragua. His servants were to accompany him, as a matter of choice, and not by compulsion. At Bloodgood's, it appears, there are negro servants, with whom Mr. Wheeler's servants freely mixed, and informed them of their destination, and of the fact of their being slaves. This was not mentioned by the latter by way of complaint, but merely in exultation at the prospect of having a pleasant sea voyage with their master, and seeing a foreign country. The negro waiters at Bloodgood's are suspected of having communicated the intelligence of these slaves being at their hotel with Mr. Wheeler, to a man named Passmore Williamson, an official member of the Anti-Slavery Society, and one of those fiery zealots in the cause; who would make a saint of a runaway negro, no matter how worthless and degraded, while he would allow a poor white man to perish with hunger before his eyes, without a word of consolation or an act of relief. His whole nature seems perverted, and the channel of sympathy to his heart is clogged for everything else but a black skin and wooly head.

Mr. Wheeler left Bloodgood's with his servants, without suspecting that he was soon to be subjected to insult and outrage. The steamer Washington lay at the end of the wharf, but a few yards distant. He entered on board and remained unmolested until just before the third bell rang for starting for New York. It was in the full light of day, say five o'clock in the afternoon. Suddenly the boat was entered by from ten to twenty negroes, headed by Williamson, the latter of whom stated to Mr. Wheeler that he wanted a few words of conversation with his servants. Mr. Wheeler, in a moment of supposed false security, acceded to his request, and was immediately confronted with the female servant. Williamson, in an excited manner, took hold of her clothing, and said "you are in a free State, and are now free—come on shore and have your liberty."—The woman held back and exclaimed, "I want to go with my master," and burst into tears. The two boys also began to cry, and expressed a desire to "go with their master." The infuriated gang of lawless negroes who had accompanied the companion, Williamson, on board the boat, now surrounded the servants of Mr. Wheeler, and as the latter stepped forward to interfere, as they were forcing them on shore, a black rascal belonging to the gang thrust himself before him and said, with a threatening gesture, "If you interfere, I will cut your throat on the spot from ear to ear." Several gentlemen offered to assist Mr. W. in reclaiming his property and punishing his assailants; but he declined their proffered services, which might have led to a general outbreak, and remarked, that, "he lived in a land of laws, and would seek whatever redress he might have in court of justice."—Mr. Wheeler is a highly estimable gentleman, and is a proper person to represent our country in such an unsettled state of society as he has found in the State of Nicaragua. He had the evidence before his eyes, that he was not in a land of law. His person had been outraged and his property ruffianly stolen from his presence. We think that eight men in every ten would have first shot Williamson dead in his tracks, and then the brutal negro who threatened to cut Mr. Wheeler's throat. We have heard but one opinion upon the subject, and all concur in saying that Williamson should have been shot. It was an open highway robbery, trampling under foot everything like law and civililization. In any foreign country on the globe with which we have intercourse, Mr. Wheeler would have been safe from molestation, together with his servants. The barbarous tribes of Asia and Africa acknowledge the sanctity of an Ambassador in his person and property; but here, in his own country, and while in her service, his property is seized while in *transitu*, in broad day light, by a ruffianly mob of negroes, headed by a white man who should long since have been provided with a felon's cell.

But what makes the matter worse, is the fact that this gross violation of law and decency, and of comity between the States, took place in the presence of some of Mayor Conrad's Know-Nothing Policemen. We understand that Mr. Wheeler asked one or more of the Police Officers who were standing near, to take notice of the faces of the Negroes, so that they might be recognized hereafter, and received for answer that "they had nothing to do with slave catching."

A warrant has been issued by the United States District Judge, J. K. Kane, and the U. S. Marshals are now in pursuit of Williamson, who is said to have fled the city.

HORSES STRAYED---$10 REWARD.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL PAY THE ABOVE REward of Ten Dollars, and other necessary charges, for the recovery of his two horses, of the following descriptions: One a gray mare, 9 or 10 years old, of medium size, a little flea-bitten, with a small scar on the right hind hough caused by a snag. She paces well under the saddle, but not fast. I had her 18 months ago of James Harris, of Raleigh, or his agent, Wm. Copley. Her colt is a sorrel colored mule, 3 white feet and half stocking legs, 2 behind and one before. The other fore leg is not recollected to have any white about it. He has a small star in the forehead, and was one year old last spring. Both mare and colt were in fair order when they left me, about 14th inst. When last heard from they were making their way up through Franklin county. My address is Nashville, N. C.

WILLIAM COLSON.

July 25, 1855. 1085—w3tpd.

☞ Warrenton News copy 3 times.

Extra Train for the DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.

An extra Train of Cars will leave WARRENTON DEPOT, on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, on

TUESDAY MORNING, THE 31ST INSTANT,

at half past six o'clock, and arrive at RALEIGH between 10 and 11 o'clock of the same morning, for the accommodation of those wishing to attend the Democratic Mass Meeting, to be held in Raleigh on that day.

July 27th, 1855. 71—

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC IS INFORMED THAT Retailing Liquors is discontinued in my Establishment, by order of the Commissioners of Raleigh. All persons indebted to said Establishment, by Note or Account, will please come and settle, as no further indulgence can be given.

JOHN KANE.

Raleigh, July 23d, 1855. 70—4t.

FINAL NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE ADAMS EXPRESS CO.

AS WE CANNOT RENEW OUR CONTRACT WITH the RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD CO. upon suitable terms, notice is hereby given to the public, that on and after the 10th of August next, the office in this city will be discontinued, as will the agencies on the line of that Road.

The business of this Company will go on as before in all other parts of North Carolina.

All persons having demands against this office will present the same without delay to J. B. EZELL ag't.

J. H. SAWYER, *Superintendant.*

Raleigh July the 28th, 1855. 72—td.

A CARD.

RALEIGH, July 30, 1855.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I see in the Raleigh Register of last Saturday, a statement (by authority,) which somewhat conflicts with the Card published by me in your last paper.

I repeat, that I joined the Know Nothings just before the last election—that I voted at that election the Democratic ticket, having been assured in joining that it would not conflict with my known political principles—that I attended a second meeting, and became convinced that I had been deceived as to the purposes of the Order, and so told my friends, and that I should thenceforth oppose it. This I can prove, if questioned; for there are friends who know the fact that I so spoke to them the very night I attended the second time; and that I would never attend another meeting. Some friends by whom I can prove this, are now members of the Order.

I did not go into details in my Card, and therefore did not refer to the degrees I took the second time I attended. But these very degrees, though rapidly repeated, were what convinced me that the purposes and workings of the Order would not do for me, or for any Democrat or freeman. I signed no Constitution nor any obligation of any sort—nor did I hear the Constitution read.

It has been several months—not "a few months"—since I attended the second time.

The denial in the Register, and its charges against me, amount to nothing. If my word is to be impeached, let gentlemen show themselves over their own names, with specifications, and proofs, or assumed proofs of what they say. I shall abide calmly and without fear any statement or charge thus made. *Let the books be produced—bring forward the witnesses!*—I not merely deny in the main the truth of the Register's article, but I demand that those who have assailed me shall attempt, over their own names, and in the face of the community, to make good their allegations, or confess that they have done me, as I know they have, much injustice in this matter. I ask no favors of my assailants.

They say they have a majority in this County. If this be true, do they not stultify themselves when they charge me with being governed by selfish motives in leaving their concern? If I be the man they say I am, and if they have this majority, would I have left them, and opposed them? No, I preferred my principles and my freedom to every thing else; and no office, nor hope of office can ever tempt me to sacrifice either Democratic principles or my independence as a citizen.

I have frequently stated, and say now, that some of the principles of the Order I do not object to; but the bad principles and workings overbalance these, especially as all that is good in the concern will be, as I believe, carried out by the Democratic party.

It is easy to talk, to threaten, to denounce, and to deal in vague generalities. But it is a different thing to prove charges, to fix dates, and to make good insinuations, *over the names of responsible persons.* I challenge investigation, and defy my enemies, as I stand by my friends.

W. H. HIGH.

From the Warrenton News.

Know Nothing Theory vs. Practice.

"The reformation of the character of our National Legislature, by elevating to that dignified and responsible position men of higher qualifications, purer morals, and more unselfish patriotism." "Disgust for the wild hunt after office, which characterizes the age." Admiration of the maxim that "office should seek the man, and not man the office."

The foregoing is taken from that great National Platform of the misscalled American party, which lately disgusted the American people, at least the Southern portion, by its grand failure. Now, let us look at the candidates in this District, and see how Know Nothing theory tallies with Know Nothing practice.

It is known by nine-tenths of the people of this District that L. O'B. Branch, the Democratic candidate, is a man of spotless reputation; that he is capable of discharging the duties of the office with honor to himself and to the District; that *he* has never been a "wild hunter after office;" that the present nomination was conferred upon him contrary to his expressed wishes, and that he used every effort to have it conferred upon some other person, and only accepted it because he thought it the only means to unite and harmonize the District. This was, indeed, "unselfish patriotism"—this truly should excite the admiration of all who are sincere when they say that "

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 1, 1855.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS:

L. O'B. BRANCH,

OF WAKE COUNTY.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING!

A Mass Meeting of the Democrats and anti-Know Nothings will be held in Raleigh, on TUESDAY the 31st day of July, 1855. Ample preparations will be made in the way of barbecue and refreshments; and distinguished and able speakers will be present and address the people.

Democrats, anti-Know Nothings, and the people generally are invited to attend.

M. A. BLEDSOE,
Prest. Wake Dem. Club.

A. D. TUMBRO, *Secretary.*

Know Nothing Withdrawals---The Register.

The Register of Saturday refers to the Card published in the Standard of the same day, containing the withdrawal of seven K. N.'s from the lodge at the Falls of Neuse; and says:

"Now, we are authorized to state, that as far as Messrs. J. N. Nowell and E. Edwards are concerned, *this is a base fraud.* These gentlemen, we are informed, having learned that a certain person had sent such a Card to the "Standard" for publication, requested a neighbor (Mr. Self) to call upon the Editor of that paper and inform him, that the Card was a fraud upon *them and the public*,—that they had not withdrawn from the American order and that their names must be taken from the paper.—*Mr. Self* went to the Standard office on the evening of Thursday (the 26th inst.,) and informed the Editor of these facts, and demanded that the names of the gentlemen named should be taken from it, and the reply was that it was too late; the card had already been published; it should be corrected in the next issue!"

We beg to be allowed to assure the Editor of the Register that we were duly impressed, we trust, by the visit referred to of his friend, Mr. Self; and that we have acted in the matter just as he or any other Editor would have done.—The Card was brought to our office on Thursday forenoon. The Standard of Saturday's date was put to press on Thursday evening, so as to get it out in advance of the regular day, on account of the election; and at the time Mr. Self called, nearly the entire edition had been worked off. We gave Mr. Self a copy of the paper—the very copy Mr. Gales no doubt used in writing the article now under consideration, and also his reply to Mr. Sheriff High's Card; and yet the Editor expresses surprise that we did not correct this alleged "fraud" in that issue.

The following is the Card handed us for publication, by Mr. Self. It would be cruel to publish it precisely as it was written, spelling, punctuation and all; and so we transcribe it, strictly preserving the words and the substance thereof:

FALLS OF NEUSE, July 26, 1855.

W. W. HOLDEN, ESQ.: *Dear Sir:*—I drop you a few lines, first, to state that on the 24th instant a list was presented to me for my name, that I had withdrawn from the American party. This part I did not exactly understand; and after mature deliberation I have come to the conclusion to countermand my name, and demand that you must not publish my name in your paper, nor in any way concerning this matter. I am led to give you this trouble by the manner in which I have been treated on the subject.

I am yours truly,
E. EDWARDS.

MR. HOLDEN: *Sir*:—I also demand that you must not publish my name, for the reasons above stated.

Yours, &c., JAMES NOWELL.

If this "demand" had been made in time for the last Standard, it would of course have been acceded to.

It is admitted that these gentlemen signed the Card, for they "countermand" the publication of their names. What course was resorted to towards them—whether they were threatened, or coaxed, or deceived into this second publication, we are not informed.

Beware of False Reports!

A friend at Franklinton has written us as follows, under date July 27:

"Some ten or twelve days ago there was a report in circulation here, as having come from a Railroad passenger, who stated that he was a *Sam*, that there was an attempt at insurrection in Moore county, started and headed by the Irish. This passenger also stated that Gov. Reid had joined the Know Nothing party. Believing the latter was false, I therefore contradicted the whole story. * * Not having heard any thing more of it, and believing if there had been any truth in it, it would have been published before this, I ceased to attach importance to it; but this morning a young man, Joseph Speed, of Granville, K. N. or Whig, came from Raleigh—jumped from the train almost out of breath, and gave the alarm—stated that the attempt *was* made on Saturday night last. He also stated that he intended to ride day and night through Granville to circulate it, and that they would make capital out of it."

Another friend writes us as follows, under the same date:

"A man by the name of Speed came down on the cars from Raleigh this morning, the 27th, with a report that the Irish laborers on the Central Road or in the coal mines in Chatham, had planned an insurrection with some negroes in Chatham, with the view of murdering some moneyed men; that the Irishmen were to divide the money between themselves, &c. The insurrection, had it not been discovered, was to have taken place on Saturday night; but the negroes and Irish were overhauled in laying their plans, &c. Several of the parties had been arrested, and were in jail at Pittsborough. I further learned from Speed, whose informant is H. W. Miller, Esq., that the Know Nothings intend to make political capital out of this matter; that they were going to get up certificates from Chatham County, and flood this and as many other Congressional Districts as they possibly could before the election. Speed acknowledged that was their purpose. Be on your guard."

We heard the report referred to some four or five days since, but attached but little importance to it. We learn, from good authority, that some four or five negroes have been arrested in Chatham, and lodged in jail on suspicion of having planned robbery, or murder, or insurrection; but no suspicion, we understand, attaches to the Irishmen referred to.

Mr. Miller spoke at Busbee's in this County, on Friday last; and it is due to him to state that he did not allude to the matter. We cannot believe *he* would attempt to make capital out of it. Still, *our friends should be upon their guard.* Many of the K. N's. are alike furious and reckless at the prospect before them, and this report *may* be used in some localities before and on the day of the election. If it should be, *treat it as it deserves.* All the Democrats ask is, *a fair field, the truth bravely spoken, and an open fight.*

We are obliged to our friends for the information conveyed in their letters.

The "Old Fields," Nash.

We learn that at the "Old Fields" precinct, Nash, the probability is Mr. Shepard will not get a single vote. Only one person is *suspected* of being a Shepard man, and it is believed he will conclude to vote for Mr. Branch. We await the returns to confirm the information we have received.

Mr. Shepard, it seems, made himself ridiculous at the "Old Fields," as at other points in the District, by offering to sell out the old "dead Democratic party"—as he calls it—to the highest bidder. When Mr. Branch came to reply, he asked the indomitable Democracy present what they thought of this offer to sell them out?—if they were indeed "dead," and ready to be handed over to the highest bidder? Mr. Shepard will not soon forget the thundering NO! which went up from hundreds of as true Democrats as ever breathed. And we learn that, so indignant were they, that if the suggestion had been encouraged, some one would have soon been on a box crying off Mr. Shepard himself to the highest bidder.

Mr. Shepard carried his bigotry, his intolerance, and his treason to Democracy to the wrong market when he went to the "Old Fields."

Election Returns.

We again request our friends throughout the State to send us the election returns at the earliest moment possible. We shall esteem it as a great favor.

Ford, of Ohio---Mr. Rayner's Allies.

We find in the Newark (N. Y.) Whig, a report of the speech of Mr. Ford, of Ohio, delivered in the Philadelphia Know Nothing Convention, from which we make the following extracts:

"But I am resolved to place the gentlemen—those chivalrous Southern gentlemen—right on the record. Many of them do say that the repeal of that time-honored line (to use their own words,) was a wrong, an injury, and an outrage, and that it ought to be restored. I say many of you have said this to me: and inasmuch as every gentleman from the North has been challenged to give the name of any Southern man who has dared to breathe one word in favor of freedom, therefore, to avoid being asked so to do, come up now to the confessional, or I shall without hesitation *name the gentlemen to this Convention.* (Cheers and laughter.)

[At length Hon. Kenneth Rayner, of North Carolina, arose and *stated that he had so said*, and took this occasion to say *that he considered the repeal of the Missouri compromise a wrong and an outrage, to which the North ought not to submit.* He said if he had been a member of Congress *he would have had his right hand severed from his body before he would have consented to the iniquity.*

Gov. Brown, of Tennessee, said he had stated that it was wrong and unjust to repeal that act; but inasmuch as it was passed, he was opposed to agitation on the subject by reinstating it.

Four or five more, at this point, took the floor at once, Ford remarking pleasantly, "keep cool gentlemen—we are going to have an interesting class meeting here, but come to the confessional one at a time." (Laughter long and loud.) A number of gentlemen confessed in substance what Gov. Brown did.]

Mr. Ford proceeded by saying that "an open confession" was "good for the soul"—and he hoped the gentlemen would learn another truism: That the only way to get rid of guilt was "to repent and sin no more."

Mr. Ford then went on to speak against slavery, and to rebuke those Southern Know Nothings who admit that the repeal of the Missouri line was an outrage, and who have not the courage to advocate its restoration. Speaking of Missouri, which came into the Union under the compromise of 1820, among other things Mr. Ford said:

"The territory the South acquired by virtue of that contract, is already *niggered*—yes, *niggered* all over. The crack of the driver's lash—to the disgrace of humanity be it said—is this day heard on its every acre. The voice of freedom is not heard there, but slavery, dark and damning, curses that otherwise beautiful country."

Mr. Ford also occupies the ground that Mr. Rayner does in his Resolutions, that slavery is "sectional" and not national. Hear him:

"With the framers of the Constitution freedom was the rule, slavery the exception—freedom national, slavery sectional."

How could it be so, Mr. Ford, when at the time the Constitution was adopted twelve out of the thirteen States were slaveholding?

This, then, is one of Mr. Rayner's Northern allies! Mr. Ford also spoke at the banquet, in Philadelphia, at which Mr. Rayner, it will be remembered, delivered his rhapsody about the Union; and in that speech Mr. Ford was nearly as insulting to the South as he was in the one from which we are quoting—Mr. Rayner, Mr. Haughton, Mr. Littlejohn, and other Southern men sitting by and *submitting to it!* In the same speech from which we have made these extracts, Mr. Ford said:

"The Union, rest assured, *is in no danger.* We of Ohio do not intend to go out of the Union, *or let any body else do so.*"

That is, a freesoil and abolition majority in Congress, composed of Sewardites and Northern Know Nothings, may go forward to circumscribe slavery—repeal the fugitive-slave law, and take steps looking to the final extinction of the institution itself; and yet the South is to be required to submit to this—to be held on to Ohio, Massachusetts, and other abolition States, if needs be, *by fire and sword!* That is what Mr. Ford means. The Union, according to the Constitution, *is*, as we all maintain, "the paramount political good"—but here we stop. That Southern man who would stand by the Union, without regard to the rights and the vital interests of his section—who would cling to it while it was being wielded by an abolition majority to oppress, dwarf, and destroy his section, is a traitor to the soil that gave him birth, and should be avoided and scorned by all true-hearted men. We care not what men's professions may be—we judge them by their acts.

This same ally of Mr. Rayner (Mr. Ford) has recently been nominated for Lieutenant Governor of Ohio, by a fusion Convention composed of the Know Nothings, abolitionists, and disappointed politicians generally of that State. Mr. Giddings was a prominent member of the Convention. See New York Herald of the 17th July. More of this hereafter. We observe, by the way, that Gen. S. F. Cary, who was recently in this State, lecturing in favor of a prohibitory liquor law, *was put in nomination for Governor in this fusion Convention.* Mr. Chase, it is known, was nominated for Governor.

☞ Insinuations have been thrown out in various quarters that the Editor of the Standard owes his success in life to James B. Shepard, and that he is acting an ungrateful part in opposing his election to Congress. The Register of a late date, speaking no doubt for Mr. Shepard, says: "Its bitterness and malevolence [referring to the Standard] involve not only studied misrepresentation, but, it is said also, that crime, generally so regarded among men, that no one was ever known to confess it—we mean the crime of ingratitude." And this charge has been repeated, not only in the Register, but by that poltroon Brown, the Scotchman, in his letter published in the Star. There are also persons in this place—Raleigh—who have gone about the streets dealing out these mean and low insinuations against us—persons who, whatever their professions of piety or Church membership may be, are hypocrites and slanderers, and deserve to be posted as such before all honorable men. And Mr. Shepard, we learn, frequently opens his denunciations of us by inquiring "*who made the Editor of the Standard?*"—leading the uninformed to infer that *he* did it. He is, therefore, responsible for the circulation of these insinuations; *and he knows that he has done us gross and inexcusable injustice.* We may go into this matter at some length hereafter. Meantime we may state that *we* tried for a number of years to *make* Mr. Shepard, but failed in the effort, on account of his lack of industry and common sense. As soon, however, as he began to disorganize his party, we abandoned him; and now, because we have refused to give up our principles and support him for Congress, we are charged with the "crime of ingratitude"!

"To John I owe some obligation,
But John unluckily thinks fit
To publish it to all the nation,
So John and I are more than quit."

The Editor of the Standard never crouches to his enemies, nor turns his back upon his real friends. If gentlemen opposed to us in politics *will* have it so—but far be it from us to desire it—we say, if they *will* have it so, our personal friendships can go with our political associations. The President of the Know Nothing State Council, for example, P. F. Pescud, is very much exercised on account of our allusions to him in the Standard. When a man goes voluntarily into the ring political, *he must expect to be handled.* But we have made no attack of a personal nature on Mr. Pescud, nor do we expect to do so. Gentlemen, however—whether Church members or not—who proclaim on the streets, but not in our hearing, that if *they* were in his place they would go to the Standard office and make an assault on us personally, may just consider themselves Peter F. Pescud for a few minutes, and come and try it.

Another K. N. Falsehood.

A friend in Camden County writes us that certain dark-lanterns have started the report in that County that Gov. Bragg is a member of the Know Nothing organization. One of these dark-lanterns has stated that "the Governor of the State has long since been initiated into the Know Nothing ranks, and all the intelligent, influential Democrats were fast coming over." This falsehood, our correspondent writes us, had influenced some half a dozen Democrats to connect themselves with the Order; but they have since all come out but one, and he "affirms he will vote for Dr. Shaw."

Our friend appeals to us to contradict the report in relation to Gov. Bragg; and we hereby do so in the most positive terms. Gov. Bragg is among the last men in the county who would have any connection with such an organization; and the statement that he ever joined it, is a deliberate falsehood.

To the Polls! Democrats!

We appeal again to every Democrat in this Congressional District, *to go to the polls on Thursday next and exert himself for the Democratic candidate, Mr. Branch.*

A full turn out will ensure us not only a brilliant but an overwhelming—a crushing victory.

Let every Democrat and anti-Know Nothing DO HIS DUTY, and Mr. Branch's majority will be the largest ever cast for any man by the Counties of the District. WORK, friends, not only for the present, but for 1856.

☞ Messrs. Gales and Doub, editors of the Register and Star respectively, have become deeply conscience smitten of late, and warm the public against their own papers in the following words, "*Beware of lies!*" We hope the people will beware.

Where is the Letter?

We have repeatedly called upon the Raleigh Register to publish the letter of Mr. Barringer, which it said would be "forthcoming in a day or two," in relation to the alleged conversation between that gentleman and the Pope's Nuncio at Madrid. *The last issue of that paper is silent on the subject.* A friend, who heard Mr. Rayner at Weldon, writes us that that gentleman stated in his speech there that "Mr. Barringer had told him so in person"—that is, that the Pope's Nuncio informed him in Madrid, before the fact had become public, that Mr. Campbell, a Roman Catholic, would be one of Gen. Pierce's Cabinet officers—"*and had likewise furnished him a written statement of the fact.*" Our correspondent continues: "The date of the conversation between the Nuncio and the Ex-Minister was demanded of Mr. Rayner; but strange to say, as grave as the charge was, Mr. Rayner had no dates, and did not state whether it occurred three or six months before or after Gen. Pierce's inauguration! What a cock-and-bull story!" We called, in our last, for both the letter and the statement referred to by Mr. Rayner; but we can get neither from the Register, though that paper assured the public that the letter would be "forthcoming *in a day or two.*" That assurance was given, be it remembered, *on the 21st of July;* and two issues of the Register have been made since it was given.

The Washington Union and Baltimore Republican branded this report as false as soon as it was made public; and a late number of the Union contains the following on the subject:

"It now appears from the North Carolina Register that the person upon whose authority at least a portion of this accusation was made is the Hon. Daniel M. Barringer of that State, late American minister at Madrid, and that he proposes to state a conversation between himself and the Pope's Nuncio, at Madrid, in which the latter made the declaration attributed to him in the extract from the Know-Nothing speech which we have referred to.

It is wholly immaterial to us upon whose testimony such a charge is made against President Pierce and his democratic friends; and it matters little what conversation took place on this subject between Mr. Barringer and the Nuncio, or between Mr. Barringer and any other person, or between any other two persons, because nothing of the kind can change the relation of, and irresistible inference from, attested facts, all of which preclude the possibility of any foundation in truth for the statement of the "Know-Nothing" orator denied some days since in our columns.

If, however, Mr. Barringer shall presume to enter upon the very delicate and by no means enviable task of attempting to report a conversation between himself and the Nuncio, which transpired more than two years since, for the purpose of proving the truth of that portion of the calumny which has, as it now appears, been circulated by his sanction, we hope he will be explicit and distinct in respect to the date of the conversation, the circumstances under which it was introduced, the name of the Nuncio with whom it was holden, the *language in which it was carried on*, the words used, and the names of the persons present, if any, beside himself and the ambassador of the Pope. It is not too much to ask, in addition, of Mr. B., that he state why it is that an authentic *account* of this bugbear "conversation" has been witheld for so long a time, and why it was found convenient to herald it to the world in so imposing a form, at a time when it was impossible to refute and deny the correctness of the inferences drawn therefrom before the day of the North Carolina election.

If there be any shadow of foundation for the pretence that Mr. Campbell's name was ever mentioned in Madrid, or anywhere else in Europe, in connexion with the cabinet, it cannot have been before the election, as the Know-Nothings falsely allege, but subsequently, when, amid the gossip of the day, lists of persons were talked of or suggested in the newspapers of the United States, including the name of Mr. Campbell, and it is thus barely possible that his name may have been spoken of in Madrid.

But we do not believe that any such statement as is pretended was ever made to Mr. Barringer, nor do we believe that Mr. Barringer will disgrace himself by undertaking to vouch for any such miserable calumny on the President of the United States.—Whether he do so or not, however, we repeat what we know, that the imputation which attributes to Gen. Pierce, either directly or indirectly, or in any form of statement or speech, the alleged arrangement or understanding with the "Roman hierarchy," or anybody else, for the appointment of Mr. Campbell, is utterly, grossly, shamelessly false in all its substance, form, and spirit, and but another specimen of the infamous system of base personal calumniation of motives and of actions which constitute the staple of the electioneering articles and addresses of the Know-Nothings.

It is a remarkable fact, as indicative of the profligacy of slander with which the President has been assailed, that while during the presidential election he sought the support of neither Protestant nor Catholic as such—while no appeal was made, with his approbation, to prejudices arising from religion, race, or birth—while he thus maintained the dignity of the position in which he had been placed by the unsought action of the Democratic party—his opponents, on the other hand, not content with courting the "rich Irish brogue" and "sweet German accent," went further, and assailed him with harsh vituperation and mean misrepresentation because of certain provisions in the constitution of his State, on which they built false imputations of being himself imbued with sentiments of bigotry *against* Catholicism. Now, when that stupid falsehood has had its day, and has failed, they turn round and calumniously allege that at that very time he was imbued with sentiments of bigotry *in favor* of Catholicism. So contradictorily false and mean is the wretched trash which, in connexion with elections, seriously dishonors political controversy in the United States."

The Slander fully Exposed!

The following, from the Baltimore Sun of Saturday last, settles this matter finally:

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL AND THE POPE'S NUNCIO.—A statement made by the Hon. Kenneth Rayner, of North Carolina, in a recent political speech at Washington, that "the Pope's Nuncio to Spain, before cabinet of the President was known to the public here, declared, in Madrid that the Postmaster General a Catholic, would be a member of the cabinet of General Pierce," has attracted considerable attention. Mr. Rayner gave Mr. Barringer, formerly United States Minister to Spain, as authority for his assertion. It appears now, however, that Mr. Rayner misunderstood Mr. B. The latter has written a letter to Mr. Rayner and another to Judge Ellis, late of the Washington Organ, explaining the matter. He says:

"You are mistaken as to the purport of the remarks made to me by the representative of the Pope at Madrid. It was *not* that he knew beforehand that Mr. Campbell would be appointed, and as a member of the Catholic Church, or that he knew anything about it before the appointment was actually made. What I have said, and what I repeat is, that before I had any certain news of the formation of the Cabinet, and while its constitution was still in doubt, and the subject of conjecture in the public mind at Madrid, he told me that Mr. Campbell was appointed, and that he was a Catholic, which was the first information I had of either fact."

Mr. Barringer then, it would seem, was a little behind hand in getting the news."

What does Mr. Rayner think of himself now? What will the people think of him?

Mr. Venable will vote for Mr. Branch.

The Register of Wednesday last says: "We learn, from reliable authority, that the statement contained in that *literally foreign* organ, the "Warrenton News," that Mr. Venable would support Mr. Branch for Congress, was entirely unwarranted."

The Editor of the News, Mr. Ezell, did not receive the Register containing the above in time to enable him to reply to it in his last issue; but he has written to us on the subject, and we now repeat, on his authority, the statement as first made in the News. Mr. Ezell met Mr. Venable in Petersburg recently, and Mr. Venable told him that he was opposed to the Know Nothings—that he liked both Mr. Branch and Mr. Shepard personally, but that, on principle, *he should vote for Mr. Branch.* There can be no room for doubting the truth of this statement. In addition to this, the last Petersburg Democrat says:

"HON. ABRAM VENABLE.—The K. N.'s are circulating a report in North Carolina that this gentlemen is, if not a member of the order, at least a sympathizer. We state from our *own personal knowledge* that this is entirely untrue, and that Mr. V. will vote the Democratic ticket at the ensuing election in that State."

Mr. Shepard has been endeavoring to gain strength in various portions of the District, by attaching himself to Mr. Venable's coat-tail. On principle, Mr. Venable shakes him off. Every gentleman who was spoken of by friends for the nomination, or voted for in Convention at Franklinton, *will vote for Mr. Branch.*

The Register has done gross injustice to the "Warrenton News." Mr. Ezell's ancestors, for over one hundred years back, *were native born Americans*; and the "News" is alike true and able in its advocacy of *genuine* American principles. But no Democratic newspaper can expect justice at the hands of the Register or of Mr. Shepard. The former is given over to falsehood, and the latter to demagoguism and desperation as a public man.

☞ The Know-Nothing papers, says the Fayetteville Carolinian, are making a great deal of fuss about a placard that was found posted up in Charleston on the morning of the late election for Sheriff in that city. The card was headed by a large cross, with these words underneath:

"The church expects every man to do his duty. Come to the polls to-day and vote for our candidate, Kanapaux."

Mr. Kanapaux, the democratic candidate, in a card published in the Charleston Mercury, pronounces the placard a forgery, gotten up by the Know Nothings themselves to injure and defeat him. He says they were unauthorized by him or his friends, and further says:

"No responsible citizen would make such a charge against the Catholics of Charleston, touching their allegiance to the State or Union, as that they would be influenced by "the Church" in political matters. Such a subterfuge as was resorted to on the morning of the election, could emanate only from that party whose bitter opposition to Catholicism, and whose desire for the spoils of office, lead them to adopt heartily the maxim that "the end sanctifies the means."

Timely Warning to the South.

In attempting, and successfully attempting, to indentify Know-Nothingism with abolitionism, a cotemporary pointedly observes: "The true position of the northern Know-Nothing organization can be fixed beyond a doubt by taking the character of the men they have elected to office.—The same papers continues:

"From the first Know-Nothing triumph to the last in the free States it has been one continual triumph over the sound national democrats, and the promotion of the most rabid free soilers and abolitionists. Fanaticism rules the day at the North, and whenever that class gains the ascendancy there is no surety that the South will have her rights, and the perpetuity of the Union is in jeopardy. In fact, the Know-Nothing organization is but another name for abolitionism.

"Let us turn back a few pages in the history of Know-Nothingism, and read what is there written, and mark the contrast between this new order and that of the democratic party. Seven of the following nine States had democratic governors last year who were in favor of the constitutional rights of the South. Now look at them, you men of the South, who have advocated the principles of the democratic party, and see how the national men have fallen, and Know-Nothing-abolition fanatics have risen up ready to violate the constitution and trample your rights in the dust.

"New York.—M. H. Clark, abolition whig.

"Pennsylvania.—James D. Pollock, abolition whig and Know-Nothing.

"Massachusetts.—H. J. Gardner, Abolition Whig and Know-Nothing.

Maine.—A. P. Morrill, abolition and Anti-Nebraska Democrat; worse than Whig.

"Connecticut.—Henry Dutton, an Abolition Whig.

"Iowa.—J. W. Grimes, Abolition Whig and Know-Nothing.

"Michigan.—K. S. Bingham, Abolition Whig and Know-Nothing.

"Vermont.—Stephen Boyce, Abolition Whig and Know-Nothing.

"Rhode Island.—W. W. Hoppin, Abolition Whig and Know-Nothing.

"Now, let us turn to the page of 1855, and read who the Know-Nothings have put into the United States Senate. In Maine they have elected Fessesden, rank abolitionist, as the successor to James W. Bradbury, national Democrat. In Massachusetts, Henry Wilson, rank demagogue abolitionist, succeeds Edward Everett, conservative Webster Whig. In New Hampshire they elect Bell and Hale, abolitionists, as successors to Atherton and Norris, national Democrats. In Connecticut, they elect Foster, bitter abolitionists, as successor to Truman Smith, Whig. In Illinois, they send Lyman Trumbull, bitter abolitionist, to succeed Shields, sound national Democrat. In Iowa, they elect Harlan, abolitionist, over A. C. Dodge, sound constitutional Democrat. In Wisconsin they elect Durkee, abolitionist, over Isac P. Walker, conservative Democrat. Let the people, we say, look at such facts as these, and determine for themselves whether or not the Northern Know-Nothings are sound on the slavery question. Even the Know-Nothings here will not say their Northern brethren are not free-soilers and abolitionists."

THE TWO FACES.—Mr. Pierce's nomination is a compliment to New Hampshire, and his election would be a still greater compliment to the State. We think, however, that New Hampshire is just about the last State in the Union that should be honored by compliments. She is the only State in the Union that tolerates, or would for a moment tolerate, an odious and infamous religious test, denying to all Roman Catholic citizens the right to hold office. *Her constitution is at war with the fundamental principles of religious liberty and republicanism.—Louisville Journal, June 14, 1852.*

Exactly three years have passed and this same Louisville *Journal* and the party whose organ it was and is, are practically carrying out this "odious and infamous religious test" "at war," as it indubitably was and is, "with the fundamental principles of religious liberty and republicanism."

Pet. Democrat.

The same course was pursued by the Whig press of this State, in 1852, towards Gen. Pierce. Now see where they are!

☞ We learn that the Mass Meeting at Weldon, on Saturday last was addressed by J. Horace Lacy, Esq., of Virginia, and by Q. Busbee and A. M. Lewis, Esquires. A large crowd was present, and great enthusiasm prevailed.

On Saturday, also, the people were addressed at Banks', Wake, by Messrs. Bledsoe, Wilson, E. D. Smith, and Oscar Rand; at Spikes', Wake, by Messrs. Cantwell and Wilson W. Whitaker; at Rosinburg, Wake, by Messrs. Wilder and James T. Marriott. The County is thoroughly aroused, and the Democrats will give a good account of themselves on Thursday.

Western Extension.

We are gratified to learn, as we do from an esteemed correspondent, as well as from the Salisbury papers, that the charter for the extension of the Central Railroad west from Salisbury has been secured. The convention met in Salisbury on the 25th, when about $50,000 was still lacking of the requisite subscription, which amount was soon made up by citizens of Rowan, making the road, in perspective, a "fixed fact." We congratulate our Western friends upon the destiny in reserve for them.

Catawba county subscribed $100,900 to the road; Iredell, $103,100; Rowan about $85,000; Caldwell $8,000; Alexander $5,000; and the delegates from Burke pledged their county for $100,000, after the lower counties had suscribed $00,000.

The subscribers will meet in Salisbury on the 30th of August for the purpose of organizing the company.

☞ Mr. Shepard, we learn, has been endeavoring to produce the impression on the people of the District, that he is a Free Suffrage man; and that *he* was largely instrumental in bringing out Gov. Reid in 1848, and in making the State Democratic. Now, we declare, first, that Mr. Shepard is or was opposed to Free Suffrage on principle; and secondly, that he has not been for several years the friend of Gov. Reid. He has never, so far as we know, up to the present campaign, raised his voice for Free Suffrage; and if the reason why he dislikes that honorable man and pure patriot, David S. Reid, should be authoritatively called for, it can be given.

MUTUALLY DECEIVED.—The truth is, the Know Nothing leaders of the District and their candidate, Mr. Shepard, are more or less mutually deceived. The K. N's are using Shepard, and Shepard, who has no fixed political principles, thinks he is using them for his own advancement. We all know that if these leaders had been certain of carrying the District, they would not have nominated him—they would have nominated Miller, or Nash, or Ransom. He may whistle for K. N. nominations after his defeat on Thursday next. They will have no further use for him.

☞ The young gentleman who presides over the columns of the Register is taking a wonderful interest in the "American party." Will he deny that he has told Democrats he was not a member of that party, and that he felt little or no interest in the pending election? His paper is only a weekly and semi-weekly exhibition of his hypocrisy or else he has told falsehood.

☞ The editor of the Register is very indignant that a foreigner at Smithfield should presume to join a Democratic Club. Wonder if the editor had these same indignant feelings while he was holding the hat of of Mr. Brown, his Scotch friend, while he, the aforesaid Brown, lectured native Americans as to their duties and responsibilities. The *gales* blow two ways at once, of late.

☞ We learn that Wm. Tinnin, convicted of robbing the mails at the last Federal court here, and sentenced to twelve months imprisonment, has been pardoned by the President. Tinnin is a mere boy, and almost an idiot, and was no doubt the tool of others in the robbery.

☞ The present number of the Standard was printed a day in advance, so that it might circulate as widely as possible before the election.

The communication of our friend "Ego" came to hand too late to be inserted to-day. It shall appear in our next.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A boy of between 8 and 10 years of age, the son of Dr. F. J. Haywood of this city, was accidentally shot with a pistol, in the hands of another boy, on Thursday last. We learn, that the ball took effect in his breast, and is thought to have lodged in his lungs; it has not yet, been extracted, and the wound is, therefore, considered dangerous. This is a sad affair, and no doubt weighs heavily upon the parents of the child. Any boy seen with a loaded pistol, if not reprimanded by his parents, ought to be taken up and severely flogged, and have his pistol taken from him. We have been astonished at the inattention of parents in regard to their children carrying fire-arms, and are also astonished that more accidents do not occur.

Weekly Post.

The ball, we are informed, went through his left lung, and is supposed to have lodged in his shoulder. We are gratified to learn that he is improving, and that strong hopes are entertained of his recovery.

☞ The Register stated a few weeks since—what is notoriously untrue—that Mr. Branch was appointed President of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, as the reward of partizan services. The Register well knows that Mr. Branch made the best President that Road ever had, and that the stockholders parted with him with much reluctance; but answer us this, Mr. Register: Did not Gov. Manly, a Whig Governor, appoint Mr. Branch, in 1849 or 1850, a member of the Literary Board? Was *that* appointment the reward of partizan services?

We invite attention to the interesting letter of our Boston correspondent. We hope to hear from him often.

VOTE OF THE STATE.

Below we give the vote between Messrs. BRAGG and DOCKERY, in August last, dividing the State into Congressional Districts for convenience of reference:

FIRST DISTRICT.

Counties.	1854. Bragg, Dem.	1854. Dockery Whig.	1855. Shaw, Dem.	1855. Paine, K. N.
Currituck,	544	158	000	000
Camden,	135	461	000	000
Pasquotank,	331	496	000	000
Perquimons,	343	334	000	000
Gates,	422	351	000	000
Chowan,	283	245	000	000
Hertford,	287	306	000	000
Northampton,	641	490	000	000
Halifax,	584	551	000	000
Martin,	696	299	000	000
Bertie,	410	490	000	000
Washington,	245	388	000	000
Tyrrell,	109	275	000	000
	4970	4844	0000	0000

SECOND DISTRICT.

	Ruffin, Dem.	Latham, K. N.
Hyde,	303	397	000	000
Beaufort,	572	901	000	000
Pitt,	725	708	000	000
Craven,	688	599	000	000
Jones,	230	229	000	000
Lenoir,	394	274	000	000
Wayne,	1145	304	000	000
Greene,	358	351	000	000
Edgecombe,	1404	155	000	000
Onslow,	596	288	000	000
Carteret,	399	403	000	000
	6764	4559	0000	0000

THIRD DISTRICT.

	Winslow, Dem.	Reid, K. N.
New Hanover,	1109	424	000	000
Brunswick,	435	416	000	000
Columbus,	512	304	000	000
Bladen,	620	426	000	000
Sampson,	860	599	000	000
Cumberland,	1473	904	000	000
Robeson,	782	679	000	000
Duplin,	1061	225	000	000
Richmond,	113	708	000	000
	6965	4685	0000	0000

FOURTH DISTRICT.

	Branch, Dem.	Shepard, K. N.
Wake,	1541	1167	000	000
Franklin,	713	339	000	000
Warren,	754	163	000	000
Granville,	1078	995	000	000
Orange,	963	1080	000	000
Nash,	1115	95	000	000
Johnston,	936	744	000	000
	7100	4583	0000	0000

FIFTH DISTRICT.

	Kerr, Whig.	Reade, K. N.
Person,	601	331	000	000
Caswell,	1007	220	000	000
Alamance,	696	597	000	000
Chatham,	1017	1137	000	000
Randolph,	403	1378	000	000
Guilford,	528	1615	000	000
Moore,	605	752	000	000
Montgomery,	145	741	000	000
	5002	6771	0000	0000

SIXTH DISTRICT.

	Scales, Dem.	Puryear, K. N.
Stokes,	636	437	000	000
Forsythe,	897	802	000	000
Rockingham,	1036	317	000	000
Davidson,	679	1292	000	000
Davie,	364	610	000	000
Yadkin,	650	758	000	000
Surry,	797	464	000	000
Iredell,	392	1256	000	000
Alexander,	235	441	000	000
Ashe,	550	671	000	000
	6236	7048	0000	0000

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

	Craige, Dem.	Stowe, K. N.
Catawba,	739	310	000	000
Gaston,	808	188	000	000
Lincoln,	573	296	000	000
Mecklenburg,	1023	652	000	000
Rowan,	932	976	000	000
Cabarrus,	425	642	000	000
Union,	729	472	000	000
Anson,	255	902	000	000
Stanley,	95	874	000	000
Cleaveland,	978	336	000	000
	6557	5598	0000	0000

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

	Clingman, Dem.	Carmichael, K. N.
Wilkes,	325	1261	000	000
Watauga,	157	428	000	000
Caldwell,	219	620	000	000
Burke,	333	651	000	000
Rutherford,	621	1019	000	000
McDowell,	217	674	000	000
Henderson,	243	687	000	000
Buncombe,	562	775	000	000
Yancey,	639	349	000	000
Haywood,	345	350	000	000
Macon,	229	390	000	000
Cherokee,	427	684	000	000
Jackson,	366	255	000	000
Madison,	428	311	000	000
	5111	8554	0 0	0 0

NOTE.—The last Legislature made three new counties, Harnett, Wilson and Polk, but as they vote with the counties from which they were taken, respectively, we have not deemed it necessary to insert them in the above table.

SEVEN DAYS LATER!!!

Sebastopol again Ineffectually Bombarded—A Crissis in the British Cabinet—Cotton and Breadstuffs dull and Declining.

SANDY HOOK, July 25, 9 P. M.—The United States mail steamship *Atlantic* has arrived with seven days later news. She brings a full complement of passengers, and had a pleasant voyage. I have only time at this late hour to give a brief summary of her commercial and war news.

There is a Ministerial crisis in England, in consequence of Lord John Russell's bungling explanation of his conduct at the Vienna Conference.

On

OUR PRINCIPLES ARE ONWARD!

EVERY SEASON WE MAKE RENEWED EXertions to supply the wants of our numerous customers. We have this season purchased

A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

CLOTHING

And Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, and to come to the point, are prepared to sell *as low if not lower* than any who sell OUR KIND OF GOODS. *Our* concern is connected with one of the

Largest Importing Houses

in the Union, with capital sufficient to make all purchases for the CASH, consequently the Proprietor of this

THE ONLY CLOTHING HOUSE,

(Exclusively)

IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH,

☞ **Cannot and Shall not be Undersold!** ☜ and unlike the "Town Clock" (vide Standard 28th inst.) has not ceased to *tick*, but will continue to "tick" all those and those only who make prompt payments.

☞ We are located on Fayetteville St., where we have been for the last seven years, opposite everybody.

E. L. HARDING.

Raleigh, March 30, 1855. 37—

CALL AND SEE

H. L. EVANS.

NUMBER 29, CHEAP PLACE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY call the attention of his old friends and customers and the public generally to his stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Bonnets, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c., which is now in store and ready for exhibition. His stock is large and well selected, and will be sold as cheap as the cheapest, particularly to the person BUYING WITH CASH, as great inducements will be offered for the **ready money.**

Call and examine, and be able of a truth to testify to the above. Opposite E. L. Harding's.

H. L. EVANS.

Raleigh, April 3, 1855. 38—

DRESS GOODS.—PLAIN FIGURED PLAIDS and Striped Silks.
Plain Black Watered do., very cheap,
Satin Plaid, Striped, Figured and Plaid Berage,
Chali, Berage De Lane, French Jackonets and common Lawns, a large assortment at very low prices,
Ginghams, Brilliantes, Plain,
Dotted and Figured Swiss Muslins.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855, 39—

BONNETS.—A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF Silk, Lace, Leghorn and White and Black Ribbons—a large assortment and very cheap,
Collars, Undersleeves, Chimizetts, Gloves,
Plain and Emb. Handk'fs, Hosiery, &c., at the same place.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855. 39—

CAPS AND HATS.—BEEBE'S EX-FINE MOLEskin,
Black, Pearl and white soft Hats,
Panama, Straw and Leghorn,
Boots and Shoes—Miles' fine Pump Boots,
do. pegged do.
Robinson's Ladies walking shoes,
Black and colored Gaiters,
Gents fine summer shoes,
Brogans, Calf, Goat and various other kinds,
Ladies Fancy Shoes, Misses and Children's do.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855. 39—

PERUVIAN GUANO.—We have arranged with Messrs. Barreda & Bro., Agents of the Peruvian Government for supplies of pure Guano of their own importation, and offer it for sale in any quantities at the following prices, *for cash only.*

1 ton or under, 2¾ cts. per lb;
1 to 5 tons $51 per ton of 2,000 lbs;
Over 5 tons $50 per ton " "

Deliveries can be made at our wharves to any of the River Boats, or from our warehouse on west side of the River to the cars of the Wilmington & Manchester Road, *free of expense.*

Drayage to the cars of the Wilmington & Weldon Road will be 50 cts. per ton. Railroad freight from Wilmington to any point on the N. C. Road, not west of Hillsboro,' will be $2 per ton.

DEROSSET & BROWN.

June 27, 1855. 63—3m.

ARRESTED AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF PETERSBURG, VA., A NEGRO boy by the name of BILL, belonging to Lemuel Tyce, Esq., and bought by him from Slater & Jones. The owner can obtain said boy by coming or sending, and paying charges.

J. Q. LUFSEY.

Petersburg, July 6, 1855. 65—

POPE & CO.,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
PETERSBURG, VA.,

WILL GIVE STRICT PERSONAL ATTENTION to the sale of Wheat, Tobacco, Corn, Cotton, &c. and pledge themselves never to buy for their own account or on commission any of the staple products of the country, in order that their undivided efforts may be given to promote the interest of those who may make consignment to them.

March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

SELECT FAMILY GROCERIES. POPE & CO GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, PETERSBURG VA., Keep constantly on hand a select and extensive stock of Groceries, suitable for Planters and Families, among which may always be found:

Old Java, Laguyra and Rio Coffee,
Stewart's A B and C Refined Sugars,
Stewart's best loaf Sugars,
New crops New Orleans Molassess, in bbls, and half bbls
Old crop Cuba Molasses, in hhds, and bbls,
Swedes and English Iron,
Sperm, adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Western Bacon, Middlings, Shoulders and Joles,
Cumberland Nails, from 3 to 20 penny weight,

March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

WINES AND LIQUORS. POPE & CO., GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, PETERSBURG, VA., Have on hand a select and very superior stock of Wines and Liquors. They particularly invite attention to their

French Brandies, imported 1850 and 1851,
Old Jamaica and St. Croix Rum,
Maderia, Port and Sherry Wine,
Heidsick Champaigne, do.
Imperial Eagle " do.
St. Julien Claret do.
London Porter,
Baungardner's very Old Rye Whiskey,
Richardson's " " "
Pure Extract of Rye,

March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

$40 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE subscriber, on the 12th of September,' 1854, negro boy named ELIAS. Said boy is a bright mulatto, little under 6 feet high, round full face a little freckled, well featured, one of his thumbs disfigured, feet not flat like most negroes. He may be lurking somewhere in Randolph or Guilford, or he may be endeavoring to make his way to the North-West. I will give a reward of $40 for his apprehension and confinement, if taken out of the State, and $25 if taken within the State, so that I get him. Any information concerning said boy will be thankfully received. It may be that said boy has procured free papers, but remember his thumb. My postoffice is Sandy Creek, Randolph County, N. C.

ABNER COLTRAIN.

Randolph Co., N. C., March 28, 1855. 34—tf.

HATS! HATS!—McGEE & WILLIAMS, HAVE in store a very large and well selected assortment of HATS for Spring and Summer wear for men, boys and children, consisting of Leghorn, Panama, Manilla, Campeachy, Maricaibo, Pedal Straw, Canada Straw, Palm Leaf, China Pearl, Alboni Jockey, Wide Awake, Shanghai.

Also, superb Moleskin Hats of the latest style.

51—

FANS! FANS!—WE HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE and choice supply of Fans, comprising many varieties from the most superb Chinese down to six pence Palm leaf. Call at McGEE & WILLIAMS.

51—

DENTISTRY.

DR. P. BABCOCK,

HAVING PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN RALEIGH, has taken and neatly furnished rooms over Mr. Roulhac's store, suitable to the reception of Ladies and Gentlemen.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him, so far, he hopes by careful attention, and excellent operations, to merit a continuance of the same.

Teeth inserted, from one to a full sett, with, or without artificial gums, and warranted.

Dr. B. is happy to be able to inform his patrons, and all others who have not learned the fact, that a tooth need not necessarily be lost because the nerve is exposed, but may be surely saved, if properly treated, and filled in the best manner.

REFERENCES:
(BY PERMISSION.)

Rev. Dr. Mason, Raleigh,	Rev. Dr. Seabury, N. Y.
Rev. Dr. Smedes, "	Dr. J. Parmly, "
Dr. F. J. Haywood, "	Dr. Geo. E. Hawes, "
Hon. H. Waddell, C. Hill,	Drs. Chase & Hacker, Geo.

Raleigh May 10, 1855. 48—tf.

JUST RECEIVED.—A LOT FAMILY GROCERIES, Crushed and Brown Sugars, Java, Bohea, Rio and Laguira Coffees, G. P. Tea, Soap, Candles, Snuff and Segars. Also, a lot of chewing Tobacco, on commission by the box at factory prices. At

LITCHFORD & COOKE'S.

June 28, 1855. 62—

FANCY CASSIMERE PANTS.—WE HAVE recently received quite an addition to our assortment of these summer pants.

HARDING.

May 26, 1855 58—

Great Mail Route from Hillsborough to the North, by the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad.

UNDER THE SCHEDULE RECENTLY ADOPTED on the North Carolina Rail Road, passengers can go North without detention at Raleigh or elsewhere.

On the arrival at Raleigh of the train from the west, the conductor of the Road will be in attendance to take charge of the baggage and check it to Baltimore or Washington City, whilst the passengers will be allowed an hour and a half to get breakfast and refresh themselves.

They will be conveyed to and from the Hotels in omnibuses *free of charge.*

Leaving Raleigh at 10 minutes past 7, they will reach Weldon in abundant time for all the day trains going North and South.

By this route the passenger will be at no trouble or expense about his baggage, as the conductor of this Road will take charge of, and give a check for it at the N. C. Railroad Depot.

Through Tickets from Weldon to New York, by Petersburg or Portsmouth, $12.

L. O'B. BRANCH, *Prest.*

Raleigh, April 28, 1855. 45—tf.

☞ Register, Hillsborough Recorder and Greensborough Patriot copy 1 month.

"THE SPECTATOR."

A WEEKLY JOURNAL PUBLISHED AT WASHINGTON CITY.

THE UNDERSIGNED PROPOSE TO COMMENCE about the first of June next, in the City of Washington, the publication of a weekly newspaper, to be called the SPECTATOR, designed for general circulation among the people of the United States. Its columns will contain a full digest of the news of the day, foreign and domestic; a weekly review of finance and the markets; a synopsis of the proceedings of Congress during its session; tables of election returns; the important political action of State legislatures, and of party conventions; interesting miscellaneous and scientific matter; articles on Agriculture; together with original articles upon the leading topics of the day. Much valuable information relative to the operations of the Executive Departments of the Government, together with a weekly list of new patents, will be found in its columns. A large portion of its space will be devoted to light literature, original and selected. Its location as the political centre of the Union, will afford opportunities always to procure the latest information on public affairs.

It is the intention of the undersigned to make the SPECTATOR an acceptable visiter to every house in the Union, and it will therefore not assume on any occasion the position of a partizan paper, nor will it owe any allegiance to men; but entertaining fixed and decided views on questions of political economy, and upon our system of government, it will disseminate and promulgate them as occasion may require—always keeping carefully in view the interests of the country, growing out of foreign as well as domestic affairs.

The SPECTATOR will be printed in quarto from, on good paper and new type; each number containing eight pages of matter, making one volume annually of 416 pages.—Each volume will be accompanied by a full and complete index to its contents, thus making it a most valuable paper for preservation and reference. It will be published every Saturday morning, at $2 per annum, payable always in advance. No paper will be continued beyond the time for which it is paid.

All subscription and communications on business should be addressed to the undersigned at Washington, D. C.

AUG. F. HARVEY & Co.

Washington City, May 22, 1855. 52—

Proposals for Live Oak for six Steam Sloops-of-War.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Construction, Equip't, &c.,
June 22, 1855.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR DELIVERING ONE or more live-oak frames of a sloop-of-war one to be delivered at each of the navy-yards at Pensacola, Portsmouth, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Portsmouth, N. H.—will be received at this bureau until the 3d September, 1855.

These proposals must be endorsed "*Proposals for Live Oak,*" and addressed to the "*Bureau of Construction,*" that they may be distinguished from other business letters. The offers must be for the whole of one frame, estimated at thirty thousand cubic feet, and, as required by law, must be accompanied by a suitable guarantee, the form of which is herewith given. Sureties in the full estimated amount will be required to sign the contract, and, as additional and collateral security, fifteen per cent. will be withheld on the amount of each delivery until the contract is fully completed. In all deliveries of the timber there must be a due proportion of the most difficult parts of the frame, and of the principal pieces; otherwise there will be withheld such further amount in addition to the fifteen per cent. as may be judged expedient to secure the public interest until such principal pieces and difficult portions shall be delivered. The remaining eighty five per cent. or other proportion of each bill when approved in triplicate by the commandant of the yard, will be paid by such navy agent as the contractor may name, within thirty days after its presentation to him.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering the timber named, of the quality and at the time and place provided, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract price there agreed upon as the price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof, which liquidated damages may be recovered or retained at any time from the said parties of the first part or either of them.

The timber must conform to drawings and instructions with which the contractor will be furnished, and work to moulds and bevellings with which he will be provided from the United States navy-yard at Philadelphia. The whole must be cut from trees growing within thirty miles of the sea, of which the commandant of the yard will require satisfactory evidence.

The frame timber may be delivered in the form of promiscuous timber—that is, sided straight and fair, but roughhewed the moulding way, showing a face of two-thirds the siding; the timber need not be bevelled, but must be of sufficient size to work the shape of the moulds and hold the bevellings shown on the bevelling boards.

In the measurement, the full moulding size marked on the moulds (which is one and a half inch larger than will be worked in the ship) will be allowed, provided the pieces will hold that size; but no additional size beyond that marked in the moulds or in the instructions will be paid for.

The siding of the steam, apron, fore deadwood, stemson, deadwood knees, stern-post knee, and keelsons, must be 18½ inches; the stern-post and after deadwood to side 29 inches in the largest place, and the hooks to side 14 inches. The siding of the frame timber must be 13⅛ to 14 inches, and of the promiscuous timber, one fourth part must side 18 inches, and the remainder 13⅛ inches.

The throat of the floor timber to mould 17⅛ inches, at at the floorhead 14 inches, and at the plank shear 7 inches.

The midship or dead flat floor timber has a curve of 12 inches in 20 feet; the first futtock 4 inches in 17 feet; the second futtock 2¼ inches in 18 feet; the third futtock 27 inches in 18 feet; the fourth futtock 4 inches in 14½ feet, and the top timber 10 inches in 17 feet.

The entire frame of each ship to be delivered at the respective yards at the risk and expense of the contractor, subject to the usual inspection, to the entire approval of the bureau, and all to be delivered on or before the 1st October, 1856.

Persons who may be disposed to offer for more than one ship will make a seperate proposal for each.

FORM OF OFFER.

I, —— of the State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver at the United States navy-yard at ——, the whole of the live-oak timber for one ship, estimated at thirty thousand cubic feet, be the same more or less, in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction of the date of 22d June, 1855, viz:

Stems, apron, stemson, deadwoods, stern post, stern-post knees, deadwood knees, keelsons, and hooks, estimated to contain.....	3,500 cubic feet, at	per foot—$
Frame timber of all other kinds, estimated at 20,400 " "	at	per foot—
Promiscuous timber, amounting to:.....6,000 " "	at	per foot—
Total amount..... 30,000		$—

(Total value to be written in words.)

Should my offer be accepted, I request to be addressed at ——, and the contract forwarded to the navy agent at ——, or to me at ——, for signature and certificate.

(Date.) (Signature.)

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guaranty that in case the foregoing bid be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named or navy agent designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties; in case said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Signature of two guarantors. { A B / C D

(Date.)

Witnesses:

I hereby certify that the above-named *A B and C D* are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

(Date.) Signature;

(*To be signed by the United States district judge, United States district attorney, collector, or navy agent, and no others.*)

June 27, 1855. 1081—w6w.

MATRIMONIAL.—MADEMOISELLE CECILE LAFLEUR late of Paris and St. Petersburg, Professor of Autography (or the translation of character from handwriting) and Spiritual Writting medium, tenders her services to the sentimental and romantic, as well as an appreciating public generally, as an infallible channel whereby their fate in life may be veraciously exposed. Love affairs amicably adjusted, and their own or the character of their admirers faithfully portrayed. Correct signatures must be invariably sent, and confidence may be expected. Fee 50 cents. Address "Mademoiselle Cecile Lafleur," Richmond Va.

July 6, 1855. 1082—2tpd

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, CHATHAM COUNTY, July 16, 1855. To Wesley Buchanan and all my creditors.

Please to take notice, that at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Chatham, at the Court House in Pittsboro', on the second Monday of August next, I shall move the Court to be permitted to take the benefit of the law for the relief of honest debtors, in such cases made and provided; and thereby discharge myself from arrest in a case then and there to be returned, wherein Wesley Buchanan is plaintiff and I am defendant.

E. A. MOORE.

July 20, 1855. 79 13Aug.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS TO THE

Most Attractive Stock of

FOREIGN DRY GOODS

ever offered in this City, comprising

RICH FIGURED AND PLAIN
DRESS SILKS,
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
WATERED SILKS,
PLAID AND STRIPED
POU DE SOIES,
BLACK GROS DE RHINES,
CANTON SILKS,
GROS DE NAPLES
FLORENCES,
MARCELLINES,
SATINS,
RICH PRINTED AND PLAIN
BARAGES,
GRENADINES AND HERNANIS,
ORGANDIES,
JACKONETS,
LAWNS, PRINTS, CHALLIES,
BAREGE DE LAINES,
SUMMER BOBAZINES,
ALPACCAS,
POPLINETTS AND CRAPE
DE SPANGNE,
CRAPE SHAWLS,
of every description.
BONNET and CAP RIBBONS,
TAFFETA and SATIN RIBBONS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES
GLOVES and HOSIERY.

Also, 300,000 yards of PORTSMOUTH, HADLEY AND LODI LAWNS, from 5 to 15 cents per yard.

March 15, 1855. 38—

Attention, Ladies!

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER TAKE PLEASURE in informing the Ladies that their assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER MANTILLAS is now ready for exhibition, which they will be pleased to show them at their Store.

No. 8, FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

March 15, 1855. 38—

STILL THEY COME!

TAKE OFF THE OLD BEAVER AND DON ONE OF those beautiful Spring and Summer Hats, which have this month been received, comprising all the styles of Straw, Felt, Wool and Fur Hats out, viz:

Men's Black Leghorn Hats,
" Tan " "
" Tea Col'r " "
" Canton " "
" Petal " "
" Panama " "
" Cavalier " "
" Wide Awake " "
" Octagon " "
" Sebastopol " "

Boys and Misses Hats and Caps, Bloomers and Flats of all kinds.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST,
AND BEST READING
Weekly Paper in Virginia,
IS THE
WEEKLY EXPRESS,

ONLY TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, CONTAINING FORTY COLUMNS READING MATTER, PRINTED ON A DOUBLE SHEET.

IT IS PUT TO PRESS AT A LATE HOUR ON FRIday, and sent off by the first mails; so that all subscribers, within two hundred and fifty miles of Petersburg, on any line of railroad, will receive the

Weekly Express on Saturday Night,

Containing the latest Telegraphic News from every section of this Country and Europe.

ITS LEADING FEATURES ARE,

American Biography, Interesting Fiction, Agricultural Matter, Arts and Sciences, Incidents of Travel, Wit and Humor, Domestic News, Sabbath Reading, Old World Matters, Choice Miscellany.

The Weekly Express will give full particulars of events that transpire in this Great Country. We can and do boast of

Our Size, our Quantity of Matter, our Best Selections, and of all that Interests the Reading World!

Subscriptions received at "The Express Office," in the Express Building, Petersburg, Va., Bank Street, between Sycamore and Market Streets, and near the Exchange and Virginia Banks, the Post Office and Merchants' Exchange.

To Postmasters and other Agents, a discount of 20 per cent. is given for all clubs of five and over; or six copies sent for ten dollars. All orders promptly attended to. Address,

ANDREW F. CRUTCHFIELD & CO.,
Bank Street, Petersburg, Va.

June 8, 1855. 57—

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FROM AND after the 30th January, all dues to this Road for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, ex pt on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods as the case may be.

This arrangement will afford great advantages to our customers by superseding the necessity of their employing more than one forwarding agent between New York and Raleigh, and having their goods or produce subjected to only one handling.

Agents cannot violate the above rule without subjecting themselves to removal.

The greatest care will continue to be taken by the officers and agents of the Company in every department of its business to accommodate the public and promote the interests of its customers.

Whilst the Western merchants are going North a passenger train will leave Raleigh in the afternoon, on the arrival of the train from the West on the N. C. Road, due notice of which will be given.

By order of the Board of Directors,

L. O'B. BRANCH, *President.*

As the Company has two Depots in Raleigh, merchants ordering goods to go up the N. C. Road are requested to have them distinctly marked so that their destination may be known, and they may be loaded to the through Depot from Petersburg or Portsmouth.

Raleigh, Jan. 17, 1855. 16—tf.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING IN the name of HAYWOOD & SCOTT is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All those indebted to the concern are earnestly requested to make immediate payment.

E. BURKE HAYWOOD,
CHARLES G. SCOTT.

Raleigh, July 2nd, 1855. 66—

DR. E. BURKE HAYWOOD, WILL CONTINUE the Drug Business at the Store heretofore occupied by HAYWOOD & SCOTT, and will keep a large and general assortment of

Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals; Dye Woods and Dye Stuffs; Paints, Oils and Varnishes; Window Glass and Putty; Perfumery and Soap; Teeth and Hair Brushes; Segars, Tobacco, &c.. &c.

To which he calls the attention of his friends and customers, being determined to sell as low as any house in the City.

Orders from the country promptly attended to, and Prescriptions put up by a careful and competent person.

Raleigh, July 2nd, 1855. 67—

CHAPEL HILL.—THE UNDERSIGNED returns his thanks for past patronage, and takes this opportunity of announcing to his friends that his line of backs from Chapel Hill to Durham's station will, as heretofore, run in connection with the cars at that point, leaving Durham's immediately upon the arrival of the cars from the east and arriving at Chapel Hill daily at 10 o'clock, A. M. This is the nearest point from R. R. by 4 miles to C. H. He has the pleasure to state that he has made vast improvements in his line of backs, by adding new and repairing old ones, and also by *reducing the fare. There will always be at Durham's extra backs to accommodate any number of passengers.*

J. H. WATSON.

July 5, 1855. 68—5t.

EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE,
WASHINGTON CO., VA.

THE FALL SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on the 16th day of August next.

TERMS.

Tuition per session of five months, ...	$17 50
Board " " " "	36 75
Washing " " " "	5 00
Fuel per " " "	2 00
Contingent charge " " "	1 25
	$62 50

We invite the especial attention of parents and guardians to the advantages here offered to young men desirous of a finished collegiate or business education.

The location of the College, in a quiet valley, ten miles from a town; the freedom, consequently, from temptations to vice; the full and thorough course of study; the experience and ability of the Faculty; the wholesome discipline; the facilities for Lectures afforded by ample Apparatus, Libraries and Cabinet; and withal the cheapness of terms, and healthfulness of position, cannot fail to secure to this College, as heretofore, a liberal patronage.

For further information address

E. E. WILEY, *President.*
Emory P. O., Va.

July 5th, 1855. 66—w8t.

BOUNTY LAND WARRANT LOST.

LOST SINCE THE 29TH DAY OF LAST MARCH, a Bounty Land Warrant, No. 12, 977 for 80 acres of land issued to Winfield Morgan some time in 1851. All persons are hereby cautioned against trading for such warrant, as it was issued after the death of the said Winfield Morgan, and his widow, Hasketh Morgan, intends applying for a warrant under the act 3d March last.

W. H. JOYNER, Agent for Hasketh Morgan,
of Granville Co., N. C.

June 26, 1855. 62—6w.

WANTED, BY A NATIVE OF N. C., WHO IS a graduate of a Southern College and has had some experience as a teacher, a situation in an academy or private school. Address, D. E. Jordan, Roxboro', Person county, N. C., and state terms &c. The highest recommendations will be given.

July 7, 1855. 68—5tpd.

First Premium Blank Books.
JNO. B. EGE,
(Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va., next to Pannill & Sons.)

HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, OF HIS OWN MANufacture, and makes to order all sizes, styles and prices of Ledgers, Journals, Blotters, Cash, Railroad, Bank books, &c., &c.

Neatly ruled to any pattern, having an improved ruling machine; and having obtained the *first prize* at the Fair of the Union Agricultural Society of Virginia and North Carolina, would solicit a continuance of the generous patronage heretofore extended to him.

Call and examine.

☞ Northern prices.

Petersburg, March 2, 1855. 30—tf.

TO THE TURPENTINE MAKERS OF N. & S. CAROLINA.—The subscribers having taken the premium at the late State Fair upon turpentine tools, (chippers, roundshaves and hackers,) would announce to the public that they are manufacturing these tools extensively. Their workmen having been for many years engaged in the above business are unsurpassed by any in the quality and proper construction of their tools. We will deliver these tools at any points on the N. C. W & R. and W. & M. Railroads. We warrant these tools to be equal in quality and superior in adaptation for work to any Northern manufacture, and ask a liberal share of public patronage, trusting that liberal Southerners will give preference to home manufactories.

All orders addressed to us at Jerricho, N. C., will meet prompt attention.

L. & W. B. WHITFIELD.

January 9, 1855. 14—

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTH CAROlina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 9th inst. the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh.
Henry D. Turner, do.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
James F. Jordan, do.
James M. Towles. do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesboro.'
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
Geo. A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro.'
Joseph White, Anson County.
Josh. Boner, Salem,
A T. Summy, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY

J. B. G. Roulhac, *President.*
H. D. Turner, *Vice President.*
John C. Patridge, *Secretary.*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*

Executive Committee { John R. Williams, T. H. Selby, C. W. D. Hutchings,

This Company has been in successful operation over 9 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in Country risks; and its present capital is Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, *Sec'y.*

Raleigh, June 12, 1855. 58—

FOR SALE,

A highly valuable water-power on a never-failing stream, with an abundant supply of water, and near the Railroad.

THE SUBSCRIBER, INTENDING TO REMOVE to the southwest, wishes to sell his

OIL, GRIST, AND SAW MILLS

situate on Neuse River, about nine miles northeast of the city of Raleigh, and two and a half miles from Huntsville Depot, on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

The mill tract contains about thirty-two acres of land lying on both sides of the river.

The OIL MILL is in perfect order, its machinery is of the most approved construction, and is capable of producing fifteen thousand gallons, per annum, of cotton seed, linseed and castor oil. There are also attached to it one of Carver's largest size cotton gins and a cotton screw. Fifteen year's acquaintance with the oil making business justifies him in the remark that it is one of the most profitable and satisfactory that he has any knowledge of.

The SAW MILL, re-built two years ago, and running with Hotchkiss's vertical wheels, is surpassed by few in the country, and a ready sale is found for the lumber at the mill.

The GRIST MILL has a large custom, and being in a thickly settled and largely grain-growing neighbourhood, would, with slight repairs, command a custom yielding 500 barrels of toll corn a year, while at a small expense a flour mill could be attached to it which would yield an annual toll of one thousand bushels of wheat.

A more favourable opportunity for a profitable investment, in Wake county, has never been presented. In the hands of a prudent and energetic man, who would give them his personal attention, these mills would pay for themselves in a very short time.

WILLIAM J. CLARKE.

Raleigh, June 19th, 1855. 61—tf.

DESIRABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE HIS residence immediately opposite the Bank of the State. The lot faces 310 feet on Newbern street, and runs back 150 feet with Blunt street. The improvements consist of the dwelling containing six comfortable rooms, a servant's house with five rooms, a kitchen, an office, and a stable. The garden is one of the largest and most productive in the City, and is well stocked with fruit trees.

Persons desiring to purchase will be shown the premises on application to

WILLIAM J. CLARKE.

Raleigh, June 19th, 1855. 61—tf.

THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

WITH THE VIEW OF EXTENDING THE CIRculation of the RICHMOND ENQUIRER in the Southern States, the Proprietors have commenced the issue of a *WEEKLY PAPER*, which contains all the reading matter of the Daily and Semi-Weekly editions.

We need say nothing of the political character of the RICHMOND ENQUIRER, which is now what it was a half century ago. We may state that it is the purpose of the Editors to devote all their energies to the discussion of the issues which Know Nothingism has brought before the country.

TERMS.

Daily Faper,	per annum,	$7
Semi-Weekly,	"	5
Weekly,	"	2

TO CLUBS.

For six copies of the Daily,	"	35
For six copies of the Semi-Weekly,	"	25
For six copies of the Weekly,	"	10
For fifteen copies of the Weekly,	"	25

Address

RITCHIE, PRYOR & DUNNAVANT,
Richmond, Va.

June 20, 1855. 1080—w3w.

OUR RECENT ARRIVALS.—PER EXPRESS.

June 11th, 1855.

100 BLACK SATIN ALPACA SACKS.
50 Frocks.
150 White and Bro. Duck Linen Frocks.
25 Check Marseills Frocks.
Also.
Gauze Marinor Under Shirts.
Silk " "
Spun " "
Listo Thread " "
Cotton " "
Fancy and plain Silk ½ Hose.
" and Cotton. do.
We are now selling the *above goods* cheaper than ever.

E. L. HARDING.

June 11th, 1855. 58—sw.

NOVELTY IRON WORKS!!!

RALEIGH, N. C.

MANUFACTURE OF HORIZONTAL, AND Vertical Steam Engines, Tubular, Flue, and Cylindrical Boilers; Circular, Vertical, and Portable Saw Mills, complete, Grist Mills, Car Building, &c., &c. Iron & Brass Castings of all descriptions, including ornamental railing &c.

One of the Partners has been engaged in the above business for a number of years, and has turned out some of the best Engines and Saw Mills in the State, which can be testified to, by many who have purchased of him.

We are also making preparation for the manufacturing of the most improved Plows, Harrows, Cultivators and other Farming Implements. All we ask is, that our friends will give us a fair trial and see if they cannot thereby not only save their money at home, but a heavy tariff of transportation.

SILAS BURNS & CO.

June 9th, 1855. 57—6m.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.—THE NEXT Session will commence on the first Monday in January, 1855 and close the last Thursday in May.

RATES TUITION (PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.)

For Reading, Writing, with the first rudiments of English Grammar and Geography,	$10,00
English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic,	12,50
For any thing higher,	15,00
For the College Classes, (without any extra charge for the Languages,)	20,00
EXTRA EXPENSES.	
Music on Piano,	20,00
Use of Instrument,	3,00
The same on Guitar,	
Drawing and Painting,	12,00
Oil Painting,	15,00
Needle Work,	5,00
Board per month,	8,00
Washing per month,	1,00

Musical Soirees will be given during each term.

T. T. GRANDY,
Sec'y of Board of Trustees.

Dec. 19, 1854. 9—1yw.

COTTON FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS 150 bales of Cotton he wishes to sell, at the gin, 10 miles East of Raleigh.

N. PRICE.

July 23, 1855. 1079—w3w

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.

Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw8m.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.

Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.

Raleigh, June 15th, 1855. 62—tf.

WINSTON & CLARKE,
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.

March 29, 1853. 34—

Law Copartnership.
MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.

H. W. MILLER, S. H. ROGERS.

October 23, 1854. 66—tf.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.

A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.

REFERENCES:

THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, Dr. N. C. Whitehead, Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. } *Norfolk.*
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*

September 16, 1868. 87—

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.

B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. PETTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.

June 6, 1854. 58—

KADER BIGGS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.

References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, Williamston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.

October 23, 1854. 96—1v w

Texas Real Estate Brokerage,
COLLECTING AND LAND AGENCY.
RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
City of Austin, Texas.

D. C. FREEMAN, JR. N. C. RAYMOND. G. R. FREEMAN

HOMES IN TEXAS, AND SAFE INVESTMENTS obtained through this Agency.

FIDELITY to the interests of NON-residents.

REGISTERS of land for sale, in all parts of the State; full exhibits of title and accurate descriptions, also registers of town and city lots.

LANDS located, bought and sold.

CLAIMS against the State or individuals collected and adjusted, and remittances made by exchange on New Orleans, or any of the northern cities, if desired.

A THOROUGH and intimate knowledge of the country, and the land system, insures superior locations and the best titles.

STRANGERS looking at Texas may always have some leading items and useful hints at the office of this Agency.

REGISTERS open for examination.

☞ Office in Congress Avenue.

May 20, 1854. 54—1y.

JOHN B. BYNUM,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
JACKSON, N. C.

Will attend the Courts of Northampton, Bertie, Halifax and Hertford Counties